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ROBERT HELLER,
MAGICIAN. MUSICIAN.
SECOND SIGHT.
Grand Change of Programme Every Night.
ja13-k319-1w

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
THE WORLD RENOWNED
WIZARD OF THE NORTH
Will appear in this city on
Monday, January 27th, 1862,
In his Grand, Original, Mystical Entertainment, a Night in Wonderworld, as performed by him in every part of the globe. Look out for the only GREAT MAGICIAN of the age, assisted by his family.
MISS ANDERSON,
The Retro-reminiscient Oriographist and Second Sighted Sybil.
LITTLE FLORA ANDERSON,
The Young American Vocalist, the compressible fairy of the Magical Portfolio.
MR. J. H. ANDERSON, JR.,
In his Great Bio-Dynamic feat of Rope Tying Extraordinary. ja13 k330 21

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock.........Curtain rises at 7¾.
Second and last week of the eminent American Tragedian
MR. PROCTOR.
A NEW ROMANTIC PLAY, originally produced in London with immense success.
MONDAY, Jan. 13th, will be presented for the first time the entire new historical drama, entitled
AMBITION;
OR, THE THRONE! THE TOMB!! THE SCAFFOLD!!!
Ethelwood, Earl of Derby.........Mr. Proctor.
Henry the 8th, King of England.........Mr. Myers.
Martin Krenkley, A Cordwainer.........Mr. McVicker.
Catherine Howard, afterwards Queen of England.........Miss Jennie Hosmer.
ACT 1st—The Sleeping Draught; The Plot commenced. ACT 2d—Ethelwood; The Tomb; The Dead Alive. ACT 3d—Henry the 8th; The Bridal Ring; Woman's Heart. ACT 4th—The two Keys; Sleeping apartments of the Queen; The Knell of Doom; The Laugh of Meckery. ACT 5th—Catherine Howard; The Scaffold; The Bell; The Axe. Decapitation of the Queen. Death of her Accomplice.
GRAND DANCE.........MISS JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with the excellent farce of
BAMBOOZLING.
☞ Due notice will be given of the repetition of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Proctor; Lady Macbeth, Miss Jennie Hosmer.

BAYARD TAYLOR
WILL LECTURE
AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15th, at 7½ o'clock.
SUBJECT:
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY.
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door. ja8-k238-1w

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
—OF—
CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.,
Will be held at the Tremont House on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
W. M. EGAN, A. M. BENNETT, G. H. GIBSON,
MASTERS OF CEREMONIES:
A. E. CUTLER, J. D. PERKINS, A. G. GRAY,
A. G. LULL, C. S. CRANE, J. B. STANSELL,
JUSTUS HUMPHREY, IRA GODDARD.
Tickets $3. To be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House. ja8-k215-3w

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post office Box 1062. au28-g457-6m

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Root & Cady's Music Store. de13-k819-1m

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,
And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country testify that in respect to
SOUND AND VENTILATION
It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. 2o25-k840-2m

Meeting of Stockholders.

ANNUAL MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, January 13th, at 3 P. M., for the election of nine directors to serve the ensuing year. [ja11-k300-3t] JAMES K. BURTIS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, January 8th, 1862.
Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago at the Office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 11th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other matters as may be presented. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.
ja8-k20-td

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS,
Take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at
No. 11 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO,
Under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART,
To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted themselves exclusively.
Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 37 East 12th street. ja8 k199-1w

To Exchange.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS TO EXCHANGE.—The subscriber, contemplating making Chicago his permanent residence, would exchange valuable paying property in Cincinnati and New York for Chicago property. Address with full description and condition, which will be strictly confidential, JOHN P. JENKINS, care Post Office Box 264, Cincinnati. ja6-k199-1w

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A Lot and Brick House in the City of Chicago, being excellent and convenient residence property, formerly renting for $300, and even at present for $400 per annum, and valued at the "panic price" of $3,500, for an Improved Illinois Farm, south of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. Difference will be received in stock or farming utensils or paid in cash. Address Post Office Box 3973, Chicago. ja6-k200-1w

General Notices.

HORSE STOLEN—A Soldier, belonging to Co. L, of Brackett's Cavalry, named John Kelly, left camp with a chestnut horse, saddled and bridled, about 2 P. M., January 10th. Any information of either horse or man, will be liberally rewarded by Capt. L. F. BOOTH. ja11-k313-3t

NOTICE.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5th, 1862.
Contracts made with Quartermasters in the Missouri Department, and approved by me, are not transferrable without my consent, and no payments will be made to any other than the original contractor.
ROBERT ALLEN,
ja8-k244-2w Major and Chief Q. M. Missouri Dep't.

MR. JOSEPH GREENHOOD Teaches to Read, Write and Speak German in a simple, thorough manner by comparing it with the English, and without the use of tedious school grammars. He has been studying comparative Philology for a number of years, and feels himself able to teach German in a manner that surpasses all Grammars and reading books. Apply to Post Office Box 1645, or at No. 194 Lake street, northwest corner of Wells street, Room 5, first floor, the third room on the right side. ja10-k274-1w

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—At MacNeill's 198 South Clark St. Just received, Black Velvet Ribbons, very cheap. Ladies Skating Caps, 50 cents, worth $1.25; Childrens very handsome Caps, new, 37½ cents; Ladies Undershirts, superior, 75 cents; French Working Cotton, 12 cents a dozen; 30 spring Hoop Skirts, $1.00; Balmoral Hoop Skirts, $2; Misses Fine lined Stockings, 20 cents; Misses ribbed Merino Hose, only 15 cents. ja7k221-1w

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash, or approved paper, or on monthly payments, by J. PRESTON. de16-k839-2m

ESTRAY—Taken up, on Lake street, one small Red and White Cow. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Inquire of E. W. NORRIS, ja10k275-3t Lake Street Mills cor. Des Plaines st.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY, AND WAR CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. Office No. 59 South Clark street. Post Office Box 3948, Chicago, Ill. HENRY LEAVITT. ja4 177-1m

J. N. DAVIDSON & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
189 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois.
J. N. DAVIDSON. [ja 9k292-3t] A. S. ...

TO PRINTERS—A second-hand Ruggles Engine Press, for sale, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Just the thing for working off bill heads, cards, labels, hand-bills, legal and business blanks, &c., &c. Is in complete order. Address W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW
THE DIME CREEPER,
The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also,
Just Received,
Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED
STUB TOE SKATES.
These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in preference to all others.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 108 LAKE STREET.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf
NO. 83 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WITH CLEMEN'S & ...TON'S Wood Sawing Machine, patented ...ber, 1861, a man can saw two cords of wood ... one cord the usual way. Equally adapted for ... Timber, Logs, &c. Using one, two or more ... man power. Rights and Territory for sale ... Address W. H. HORTON, Box 2168, Chicago ...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1862.

☞ Humphrey Marshall, the Falstaffian rebel of Kentucky, as will be seen in another column, in a frenzy of alarm on Monday last at the approach of Col. Garfield, dismissed his men with a benign suggestion for each to look out for number one, and then himself fled with a celerity surprising in a man of his make, unless, indeed, he rolled away. When the Federal reconnoitering party arrived on the spot, they found the enemy's wagons, tents, camp equipage, hay and provisions, gathered together in a mass and on fire.

☞ Gen. Stone seems to fill about the same ill-favored place in the army of the Potomac that Paducah Smith occupies at the West. Each is a martinet officer, fussy, pompous and vain. Each is a devout admirer of the divine institution. Each has for the first article in his creed that an abolitionist is worse than a rebel. Each would go further to return a fugitive negro than he would to bring in one of his own wounded. Each puts Slavery before the Union. Each has even worse things said about them than we have written, and yet there are some charges that a suspicion of disloyalty actually relieves. Gen. Stone is said to have had a very uncomfortable correspondence with Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and also with Senator Sumner. He is said to have written an "abusive" letter to Sumner. The public will be willing to hear how fully Stone is responsible for the Ball's Bluff murder, and even to hear that he has resigned. An officer whose heart is not right can be of no service to the army of the Union.

WHAT IS WANTED.

What is wanted to revive the drooping finances of the country? *An active war.*

What is wanted to restore confidence to the loyal people of the country? *An active war.*

What is wanted to win respect for our Government abroad? *An active war.*

What is wanted to give the people an equivalent for past sacrifices? *An active war.*

What is wanted by our army? *An active war.*

What is needed to awe rebellion in the loyal States? *An active war.*

What alone can save us from a dismemberment of loyal States? *An active war.*

"THEY HAVE FRIENDS THERE."

In a recent debate in Congress, Brigadier General "Dick" Richardson gave as one of the reasons why our Generals are so backward in marching South, that *they have friends there!* Is it not unfortunate that our Generals as so many of them hampered with social relations of this kind? It held Patterson back. Sherman has dallied and wasted time at Beaufort until the gallant blue jackets openly censure him. Smith, at Paducah, has too many friends, and can do nothing, and Gen. Stone on the Upper Potomac, is troubled in like manner. How much more harm would be done to the Union cause if these officers should go to their friends and be at once from the evils of inactivity and inefficiency? These "friendships" of our army officers have cost the Government millions of dollars and thousands of lives. It is quite time that these reluctant, teary officers gave way to men whose friendships are more happily located.

A GREAT BILL.

The bill reported by the Military Committee of the House is comprehensive and satisfactory. A synopsis of its sections is given elsewhere, and will be read with delight by every loyal man. If this measure be enacted into a law, it will establish a definite policy for the Administration to carry out. It will place the alternative before our pro-slavery West Point Generals either *do something*, to let the army fight, or to resign and permit more earnest officers to lead the troops to victory.

The colonization feature of the bill may not be practicable, but its insertion is necessary in order to secure the President's signature. Under it, the colonization scheme will have a fair trial, and may be the means of doing great good to the colored race. But we do not believe it practicable or proper to attempt to deport the bulk of the colored population from the Cotton States. They might be removed from the free and border States to the mutual advantage of both races, but they constitute the industrial productive class of the Gulf States, and are essential to their development and prosperity. But this is a thing which will demonstrate itself in the face of any enactment. Let the bill be passed, and the sooner the better.

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

We are inclined to think that the destination of the Cairo expedition is not up the Tennessee river at all, and that it is simply a demonstration to prevent the departure of rebel troops from Columbus to Bowling Green. The dispatches state that Gen. McClernand's brigade had gone down the river eight miles, and landed at the mouth of Mayfield Creek or Fort Jefferson, and that our gun boats had an engagement off Island No. 1, with some rebel craft. We do not credit the first reports, that the expedition was destined for the Tennessee river, or that Gen. Halleck had sent 25,000 men from St. Louis to take part in the movement. The mortar boats are not ready for action. As late as last Thursday not a single mortar had been mounted, and good judges say it will be weeks yet before the gun-boat fleet will be ready. These are the simple facts, which we wish were otherwise. It would be a source of congratulation if there to be a blow aimed at the rebel strongholds down the river. The people are ready for it, the army are burning with zeal to be led to glorious deeds. A reconnoissance in force is the utmost that can be expected from any expedition out of Cairo for some time to come, and nothing more can reasonably be expected from the present demonstration than to threaten the rebels at Columbus, and perhaps the occupation of some new point a few miles below Cairo, which, as usual, the soldiers will set to "fortifying." But if anything more formidable and *striking* comes of the expedition, it will give us unalloyed happiness to announce the news as quick as lightning and steam-power will enable it to be done.

United States Agricultural Society.

The United States Agricultural Society on Monday re-elected President Hubbard, Secretary Poor, Treasurer French, and nearly all the old Vice Presidents. The Executive Committee was re-organized, and consists of Marshall P. Wilder of Massachusetts; Fred Smyth of New Hampshire; Isaac Newton of Philadelphia; C. B. Calvert of Maryland; Legrand Byington of Iowa; J. H. Sullivan of Ohio; J. Myers, of California. President Lincoln's recommendation of the establishment of an Agricultural and Statistical department, was warmly commended, and he was elected an honorary member. The suggestions of the President's address were debated and indorsed, and a large edition was ordered to be printed. The establishment of an Agricultural department was discussed and recommended. There was a decided expression of opinion against State exhibitions unless they can be held ... Washington.

MAJOR GENERAL HUNTER.

His Military Plans and Acts—How he has been Treated—Why he is Exiled to Leavenworth.

The worst used man of high rank in the army, is Major General Hunter. The only offense of which he is guilty is, that he is an earnest anti-slavery man. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the rare exceptions to the general rule, that West Pointers are either traitors like Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, or pro-slavery Unionists like McClellan and Sherman. The first sort of West Pointers desire the Union destroyed utterly; the other class want to have it reconstructed on the basis of restoring the slaveholders to their former domination in the National Councils, with new guarantees and special privileges. They are unwilling that the "sacred institution" shall be touched, and reluctant that its defenders shall be hurt, in the effort to suppress the rebellion.

Gen. Hunter has no sympathy with those pro-slavery views, and no faith in such methods of dealing with the insurgents. He regards slavery as the cause of the war, and slaves as its main supporters, for without their assistance the rebellion would break down. So long as slavery exists, he believes there will be strife and collisions between the two sections, and that enduring union and permanent peace can never be secured until this foul cancer is cut out of the body politic. His plan of conducting the war against the rebels comprehends vigorous measures. The policy he recommends is to march at once into the enemy's country, to "carry the war into Africa," and to use the loyal slaves in whatever way they can do the most good for the Union cause. He would subsist his troops on the rebels and confiscate their property, and strike them wherever found, and in their most vulnerable parts. He is opposed to the abominable and cowardly system of "fortifying" adopted by our pro-slavery Generals. His faith is in moving columns; in flying artillery, dragoons and bayonet charges of infantry. Perhaps one reason is, that he was educated in the cavalry arm of the service, and that may cause him to favor rapid movements and open field fighting. At all events, he claims that the only way the revolt can ever be quelled is, by forward movements of the columns, and striking vigorously right and left, and hurting the enemy at every blow. Hence, Gen. Hunter is looked upon with an evil eye by the pro-slavery West Pointers, who throw every impediment possible in his way, and thus far have been successful in depriving the country of the benefit of his skill and services. They have kept him in command where he could do nothing of consequence. He is one of three Major Generals elevated from the officers of the regular army, McClellan and Halleck being the other two; but he is reduced to the position of a Brigadier by a pro-slavery conspiracy, and, in effect, exiled from the scene of active operations. The President made him a Major General for the express purpose of commanding an army. How has this intention been carried out? Gen. Sigel, too, has been proscribed as an "Abolition Dutchman," who was in favor of energetic warfare, and persecuted until forced to resign. It is high time that the country understood these things.

When Gen. Hunter reached St. Louis, about the first of September, and reported to Fremont for service, McKinstry, the peculating, pro-slavery West Pointer, had already poisoned the mind of Fremont, and, Iago like, had filled him with jealousy and suspicions against Hunter, who found himself shunned and snubbed from the day he set foot in the Department of the West. Hunter quickly saw the peril in which Mulligan was placed, and besought Fremont to permit him to proceed to Jefferson, and with the eight or ten thousand troops there and along the Pacific Railroad, make a forced march, get into the rear of Price's army, and cut his whole horde to pieces, which he could easily have done. But his plan was scouted, and himself sent off to Rolla where there was nothing to do, and Mulligan's command was left to its fate. He was permitted to take no active part in the campaign until Fremont was removed. We ascribe this treatment, however, to the malign influence of McKinstry, who exercised immense influence over Fremont, by some means unknown. After Fremont retired, the command of the army devolved on Gen. Hunter. He was instructed by the War Department to give battle to Price, if the latter would fight, but not to pursue him into Arkansas, if he retreated without fighting, but to fall back to the railroad lines at Rolla and Sedalia. Hunter sent Sigel forward with a strong force to engage the rebel General, who, as was anticipated, broke up his camp and retreated precipitately, burning and destroying all the provisions and forage within his reach, as he fled. Accordingly, Gen. Hunter marched the army back to Rolla and the Pacific Railroad line. He sent Gen. Lane's brigade of Kansas troops west to Fort Scott, and left a regiment of cavalry and some pieces of flying artillery at Warsaw, on the Osage, to scout the country. Before commencing the retrograde movement from Springfield he inspected the army and carefully ascertained the number of troops under his command. He found that he had 34,000 serviceable soldiers. He also marked out his plan of future operations, which in brief was as follows: Gen. Lane to retire to Fort Scott with 2,600 men and to be joined by Jennison's regiment of cavalry, and there lie in wait for a short time. At Rolla he proposed to leave Sigel with 6,000 men, of all arms. At Sedalia and Otterville he proposed to leave Pope with about the same force, including the mounted regiment, to be left at Warsaw. The remaining 20,000 soldiers he intended to take to St. Louis as fast as the railroads could transport them and their baggage. He foresaw that as soon as his army fell back from Springfield, Price would follow after at a safe distance—as far at least as the Osage, and perhaps north of it. When he was drawn north thus far, Sigel was to make a forced march towards Springfield, and Lane was to rush forward to the same point, while Pope was to march upon him from the north. It was calculated that these three flying columns of fourteen thousand men, would be sure to *corral* Price's brigands, and capture, disperse or destroy every man of them. That this plan would have proven a perfect success, the sequel has demonstrated. Price did advance north to the Osage and crossed it at Osceola. Halleck tried in a feeble and bungling manner to spring the trap set by Hunter, and succeeded in capturing some 2,500 of Price's butternut guerrillas. But he did not advance the troops at Rolla in time, nor those left at Fort Scott by General Lane, at all; consequently Price escaped with the main body of his forces.

After setting his dead-fall for Price, as above described, Hunter's plan was to hurry his 20,000 remaining soldiers down to St. Louis, and there embark them on a fleet of steamboats and proceed to Cairo with all possible dispatch. With the available force about Cairo and Paducah, and some regiments he expected to get from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, he was confident of being able to collect at Cairo about 35,000 effective men and sixty pieces of field artillery. This force he calculated could be assembled at Cairo by the 6th of December at the farthest; and within a week thereafter he expected to have the first division on board of a fleet of steamers and on their way up the Tennessee river, to be followed by the other divisions in quick succession. Two or three days more would have found his whole force on the Tennessee river. The army, which he intended to head in person, were then to be marched west to the Mississippi, striking that river some distance below Columbus, thus completely turning that stronghold and compelling the rebels there to evacuate it, and either cross over to the Missouri side and scatter, give him battle, or surrender. If they attempted to retreat north to Cairo, he would have pursued close upon their heels. If they gave him open battle, he was perfectly confident of routing them. If they attempted to make a stand behind their entrenchments, in a few days he would be able to shell and starve them out. But as Columbus was not fortified one-half as strong then as now, nor the force there to defend it half as large or as well equipped as now, he had but little doubt that the Rev. Gen. Bishop Polk would have beat a hasty retreat down the river as soon as he ascertained that Hunter's army was approaching him from the southeast. Gen. Hunter purposed following him into Memphis as rapidly as forced marches and steamboats would take his troops there, and occupying that city, and opening the navigation of the river between there and Cairo. With the means at his command, all this was perfectly feasible and required only skill, celerity and energy. Gen. Hunter expected to derive powerful assistance from the loyal slaves of Western Tennessee, (where the black population nearly equal the white in numbers,) in the capacity of laborers and scouts. They would keep him perfectly informed of the movements of the rebels, and lend him immense assistance in procuring forage, rolling stock and in doing the hard and heavy camp work for the troops.

Once established at Memphis in the heart of the cotton country of West Tennessee, he expected to be able to procure enough of that valuable product to defray the expenses of the expedition. Loyal men he would protect, but rebels and traitors he intended should be made to bear some of the expenses and burdens of the war they had invoked. Such in very brief were the plans he chalked out before leaving Springfield. When he reached Warsaw, being the nearest telegraphic station, he transmitted a dispatch to Adjutant General Thomas of the War Department, stating his plans and asking permission to execute them in the shortest practicable time. He was amazed to receive for answer: You must not move a man. Halt your columns at Rolla and Otterville and await further orders. The order was obeyed, and there on the line of the Pacific Railroad 20,000 brave volunteers have remained for sixty odd days, idle and discontented, enduring, in tents, the winter rigors of a climate as severe as that of Northern Illinois. Hundreds have died and thousands have sickened. But to proceed with our narrative. Within a week's time after receiving the Washington telegram, Gen. Hunter was directed to turn over his command to his successor, Gen. Halleck. Gen. McClellan wrote him a long letter giving reasons for his supersession, which were all flimsy; the main one being, that it was unadvisable to let any man take charge of that Department who had been directly or indirectly previously connected with it. The real reasons, however, were not given; that he was determined that no man of Republican sentiments or anti-slavery opinions, should command the Department of Missouri, or any other Department, where there was any fighting to be done. Halleck was a classmate of McClellan, like him a save-slavery Unionist, of the "fortifying" defensive warfare school of Generals, though we are inclined to think his Missouri experience with the secesh has wrought a radical change in his mind, and that had he to commence anew he would never issue his order No. 3, nor consent to sit still, with 60,000 soldiers, for nine weeks. Hunter stood no chance of finding favor in McClellan's eyes, as he was too fond of hurting the rebels; of hitting a secesh head wherever he saw it, of waging real war, and too desirous of suppressing the rebellion by hard knocks, and knocking slavery into a "cocked hat" if it stood in the way of saving the Union. This was not the policy that prevailed on the Potomac, and everything must be brought to that standard, so poor Hunter was exiled to Fort Leavenworth.

Gen. Hunter reminded McClellan that, if the reason he gave for superseding him in the command of the Missouri Department was a good one, it could not exclude him from taking command of another Department. He inquired why one Sherman, who was only a Brigadier, had been assigned to Kentucky, and another Sherman, also a Brigadier, had been given the command of the Great Expedition to South Carolina? And why Buell, another Brigadier, had been sent to Kentucky after Sherman was removed? He (Hunter) outranked all of these officers. But Gen. McClellan has made no answer. The real reason he is afraid to avow, and he cannot devise a decently specious one; hence he is silence.

Suppose Gen. Hunter had been ordered to take command of the Beaufort expedition. What a different state of facts would exist there at this time. The "proud and hospitable" city of Charleston would be in our possession, and the rebellion in South Carolina, where it first commenced, would be crushed out. But we forbear pursuing this inquiry farther. The worse than blunders that have been perpetrated are too sickening to discuss. We submit the foregoing chapter on the management of the war to the judgment of our readers. It is due to Gen. Hunter, who is a gallant, able and patriotic officer, that the country should know how he has been treated, and the reason for it. It is also due to him to remark, that he has not furnished us, directly nor indirectly, with any of the facts herein stated, nor has he any expectation that we purpose saying anything in his favor or defense.

Condition of the Army—The Sanitary Commission's Report.

The late report of the United States Sanitary Commission is a document of great interest and value. The number of regiments inspected by this Commission was two hundred, of which thirty-seven were enlisted in New England, a large portion in the Middle States, including Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and the balance in the Western States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. In seventy-six and a half per cent. of the regiments inspected, native Americans were found to constitute the majority; in six and a half per cent. the Germans were in the majority; in five and a half per cent. the Irish, and in five and a half per cent. the number of native and foreign born was about equal. In fact, the report states emphatically that two-thirds of the army are American born, and nine-tenths citizens educated under the laws of the Union and in the English language. This, therefore, is strictly a national army, and chiefly composed of young men, the number of volunteers twenty years old being double the number at twenty-five, the average being a little below twenty-five, and somewhat more than half being under twenty-three. The officers are older, the average age being about thirty-four. The eagerness to get men, too, seems to have united with the desire of all classes to get into the army, to cause the service to be filled so loosely, in defiance of inspection laws, that a considerable loss has since been experienced in consequence.

It seems that in fifty-eight per cent of these regiments there had been no pretense of a thorough inspection of recruits or enlistments, and in only nine per cent. had there been a thorough re-inspection on being mustered into service. Of the whole number discharged from the service, fully fifty-three per cent. were on account of disabilities that existed at or before their enlistment, and which any intelligent surgeon ought to have discovered on their inspection as recruits. By this mismanagement alone the report estimates that *a million of dollars* has been wasted upon the enlistment, pay, clothing, rations, transportation and medicines of men who were of no use to the army, and who should have been excluded by the inspection.

The research of the Commission shows that the volunteers are ready enough to learn the military art when properly instructed. The trouble about the care of camps seems to be like that about inspection; the volunteer officers are not rigid enough in their requirements.

As regards the tents, it appears that fifty-eight per cent. of the regiments had been provided with the wedge tent, ten per cent. with the wall tent, and nineteen per cent. with the Sibley tent.

Typhoid fever, from lack of ventilation, occurs more frequently among the regiments occupying the wedge tents than those that have the Sibley, the proportion being 295 to 23. It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Commission that the best bed for soldiers in camp consists of fir or cedar branches; but it must be frequently renewed and burned, the tents struck, and the floor cleansed. Experienced officers generally object to the board floors, which are more damp than the ground itself, besides collecting so much dirt.

On the subject of clothing, the statistics are very exact. The Commission say that many deficiencies arise from the fact that the men had sold, bartered away, or lost their clothing, and their officers had not attended to it. It appears from statistics given that the proportion of inferior clothing is small. The report says that these deficiencies have, in nearly every case, been since supplied; that there are ample supplies in all the depots, and *never before was so large an army so well furnished at a similar period of a great war.* Wherever the men have not been properly supplied, it may be attributed to the ignorance, carelessness or knavery of their officers.

The cooking of the volunteers constantly improves, and the report pronounces it more wholesome than that which the average of the men have been subject to before enlistment. But this benefit is frequently counteracted by the sutlers and peddlers, who supply the men with stuff of an unwholesome kind, for which they desert their regular rations. Fluctuations on the sick list have in certain cases been found to correspond with the facility of access to this trash. Proper control of the sutler is scarcely ever maintained in volunteer regiments, and the reason is that corrupt bargains exist between them and the officers. In thirty-one per cent. of the regiments the sutler was allowed to sell liquor, and in most other cases the sutlers smuggled it in illegally. Yet there is very little dram-drinking except shortly after pay-day, and the volunteers are believed to be more temperate than any European army.

Munitions of War.

The New Englanders are as busy as bees, over war munitions. A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* furnishes some interesting particulars concerning the manufacture of army supplies in Massachusetts and Connecticut. At Hartford, Colonel Colt employs fifteen hundred men in the construction of arms, at wages averaging two dollars per day; while there are several hundred more at work upon the buildings, which are now being duplicated, and other manufactures, which would bring the monthly pay roll probably to more than $80,000. The Sharp's Rifle Company work day and night, and pay out $30,000 per month. The saddlery establishment of Smith, Bourne & Co. employs five hundred hands, at a monthly cost of $15,000. Woodruff & Beach, engine builders, have three hundred and fifty men at work, whose monthly pay amounts to $12,000 or $15,000. Jewell & Sons, belt makers; the Phœnix Iron Works and the Hartford Manufacturing Company also employ numerous workmen. The above and other establishments in Hartford probably disburse $150,000 monthly. At Chicopee, the Dwight Manufacturing Company, the Ames Company, Emerson Gaylord, the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, the Arms Company, and other smaller concerns, pay an aggregate of $58,000 monthly to their artisans. At Springfield the National armory and private workshops disburse from $80,000 to $100,000 per month for labor.

At Buffalo, Wasson & Co. have a contract to make 1,000 mortar shells for the Government, to be delivered at Governor's Island in twenty days. Each shell weighs about two hundred pounds. On Monday orders were received from Washington, at the Watervliet (Troy, N. Y.) Arsenal, for 8,000 thirteen-inch mortar shells, to be forwarded as soon as practicable. As the Arsenal supply of the article was entirely exhausted, Major Thornton immediately set about providing for the required supply. Before night he closed a contract with eight Troy foundries for 1,000 mortar shells each, all to be delivered in twenty days. And the foundrymen are now at the job.

Report of the House Military Committee on the Slavery Question.

The Military Committee of the House, to whom were referred all the petitions and resolutions in relation to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, on Thursday induced their Chairman, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, to report a bill. The Committee is composed of Blair; Buffinton, of Massachusetts; Olin, of New York; Wright, of Pennsylvania; Richardson, of Illinois; McKee; Dunn, of Indiana; Wm. Allen, of Ohio; Marston, of New Hampshire, and Jackson. The two latter have not attended the meetings of the Committee. It is understood that the Committee agree as to the principles of this bill, but not fully on details. The leading features of the bill are these, as condensed by the Washington dispatch to the N. Y. *Times* of the 10th:

First—The apportionment of the National tax among the rebel States.

Second—The charge of each rebel State's portion *pro rata* on the lots and lands of citizens of said States, according to the valuation thereof under the last census.

Third—The Proclamation of the President on the 22d of February next, to all citizens of the rebel States, to pay the taxes charged on their lands.

Fourth—The lands of all who fail to pay, after sixty days, shall be liable to be seized, and the title thereof vest in the United States.

Fifth—The President to appoint three Commissioners for each rebel State, to take charge of lands whose title is thus vested in Government, and lease or sell the same as the President may direct; but persons claiming to be loyal, who shall, in two years, furnish proof of loyalty, shall receive each from Government title to their lands.

Sixth—These Commissioners to receive a salary of $3,000 each, and to have two clerks each, at a salary of $1,000. They shall enter upon duty whenever any county or district of the rebel States is reduced to Federal authority by the commanding General.

Seventh—Personal property of citizens in rebel States to be taken after June next, in default of their payment of the National Income Tax. Loyal owners to have time for reclamation.

Eighth—The proceeds of leases or sales of rebel property to be paid into the National Treasury.

Ninth—The slaves of rebel masters, taken by our army, or brought into our lines, or coming in voluntarily, shall be protected, and the rights of rebel masters divested by a summary examination of Commissioners, and certificates of freedom issued.

Tenth—These emancipated persons shall be hired to employers leasing Government lands, or employed by Government in public works, or indentured to agriculturists for a term of five years of all over twenty-one, and until twenty-five years of age of all under twenty-one, reserving reasonable wages for their service, which wages shall go to Government, to be held in trust for said persons, and to be used in deporting them to new homes—the employers to feed, clothe and lodge them properly.

Eleventh—If any State shall emancipate its slaves, they shall be taken charge of by the United States and treated in the same manner as slaves taken from rebels. Any free negroes wishing to emigrate shall be deported by Government and provided for as slaves emancipated under this bill.

Twelfth—The proceeds of the sales of the lands and other property of rebels, and the wages of apprenticed and hired persons, shall create a national fund, one-third to pay the cost of providing new homes for emancipated persons and transporting them thereto; one-third to pay the Federal tax imposed on the rebel States, and one-third to pay loyal owners of emancipated slaves, and the losses of loyal persons by reason of the rebellion.

Thirteenth—The President shall acquire in Mexico, South America, Central America, or islands in the Gulf of Mexico, lands, or the right of settlement on lands, to which emancipated slaves shall be transported, single persons receiving forty acres of land, and married persons eighty acres.

The bill contains twenty-three sections, but the foregoing is the substance of the whole. It is well ascertained that the President will approve no measure of emancipation not embracing colonization.

☞ We learn from the Detroit *Tribune* that E. B. Ward, Esq., has a new boat in process of construction at Newport, which will be propelled on a principle unlike anything ever seen on the Western waters, but which has been tested at New York with very satisfactory results, particularly with regard to speed. She will be what is called a beam-geared propellor, with an engine working athwart ships, every stroke of which will produce two and a half revolutions of the wheel. The new boat will have 187 feet keel and 24 feet beam. The engine is being built at the Detroit Locomotive Works, and the Messrs. Brennan are making the boiler, at Newport. She will be ready for business in the spring.

☞ The dispatches have variously set down the name of the party arrested at Washington on Wednesday, as a spy. It was no "*Smith's son*" at all, but Mr. W. T. Smithson, a prominent banker of Washington, arrested upon the charge of treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He is a Virginian, and has never made any secret of his sympathy with the rebels. Many of the leaders of the rebellion were his most intimate associates. He was a zealous and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and his friends are unwilling to believe that he has been guilty of any improper conduct. He is comfortably housed by this time in Fort Lafayette.

☞ A most lively business is now being carried on in supplying wood for the army of the Potomac. All along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as far up as Cumberland on the Maryland and Virginia shore, wood choppers are cutting wood and shipping it to Washington. As each regiment is allowed two hundred and fifty cords for its winter consumption, the entire amount required is immense, involving a total cost of a million of money. The Government now pays four dollars a cord for wood on the ground—a profitable figure, too, for somebody.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Finance Matters—The Pensacola on her Way down the River—Summary of News.

Port Royal and the Coast—Dupont Censures Sherman and praises Stevens.

ST. LOUIS INTELLIGENCE—THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

From Kentucky—Marshall and his Men test their Speed and Bottom—Paducah Smith Himself Again.

CAIRO MATTERS—THE EXPEDITION—A GUNBOAT FIGHT—FEDERALS VICTORIOUS.

Illinois State Convention—Saturday's Proceedings—Formation of Committees.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—4 P. M.

Later advices from Port Royal say that it was Dupont who censured Sherman for inactivity, not Sherman who censured Stevens, as telegraphed. Pegram has gone South to negotiate his own exchange.

Dr. Cheever, in his lecture last night on the justice and necessity of immediate military emancipation, maintained that slavery was annihilated by the act of rebellion; that the Government could only crush the rebellion by conquering the rebel States and reducing them to Territories; that our *armies were acting only as a police force*, to guard the ghost of an institution that has had no existence under our Government; that loyal Slave States were delaying the progress of our arms more as friends than they could as open enemies; that we should arm the slaves and proclaim, if not by the President, then by act of Congress, the freedom of every individual in the land who yields allegiance to the country.

The lecture was received with vociferous applause.

Count Richburgh has written instructions to the Austrian Minister here similar to those of Thouvenel, on the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

Without going into argument he pronounces the proceeding not in consonance with International law. Similar views are expected from Russia and Prussia.

The Committee on the conduct of the war examined Fremont yesterday. He read an elaborate defence of his Missouri campaign.

Jeff. Davis has ordered Gen. Magruder to burn Yorktown upon the approach of the Federal fleet. The rebels persist in believing Norfolk or Yorktown to be Burnside's point of attack. Banker Smith's son, under arrest, will be treated as a spy.

Senator Wilson has resigned his position on McClellan's staff. McClellan's health is improving so rapidly that it is thought he will be able to take the field next week, if required.

The Pensacola started down the river this morning, whether to run batteries immediately, or anchor this side, is unknown.

The rebel batteries on the lower Potomac are very quiet recently. On Wednesday three vessels of the lower flotilla shelled a large rebel encampment opposite Boyle's Hole and Aquia Creek batteries, receiving no response.

It is said that Howland & Aspinwall were employed by the War Department to purchase Burnside's vessels, spending one million dollars, and receiving twenty-five thousand dollars profit.

Flag officer Dupont, in transmitting Commander Rogers's report of the fight at Port Royal ferry, says that his own attention had for some time been drawn to the enemy's design of shutting up our troops in Port Royal Island by placing obstructions in Wosaw river, and Whale Branch; by constructing batteries at Port Royal ferry, at Seabrook, and near Boyd's creek; and by accumulating men in the vicinity in such a manner as to be able to throw twenty-five hundred or three thousand men upon one of these points at short notice.

On December 28th Gen. Sherman informed Com. Dupont that the time had arrived for arresting peremptorily the enemy's designs, and for doing it in such a manner as would effectually serve their subsequent purpose.

The account of the battle adds no news. Stevens expresses great admiration of Rogers, and Dupont heartily praises Stevens. Some can see in this good feeling a back handed blow at Sherman, whom Dupont is since reported as censuring for inactivity.

An officer who was in a recent skirmish at Little Bethel is really to make affidavit that the enemy's force was composed of 50 negroes, flanked by white rebels, and while the whites who fell were left on the field, the negroes were carried away.

We learn from Alexandria that the reported attempt to blow up the hospital was all a mistake. The barrel of safety fuse found, and numbers of boxes of matches, were left in the building by former occupants. Pieces of fuse were found lighted, but by whom or for what purpose is unknown, but there were no combustibles prepared, and no train laid.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 11, 1862—4 P. M.

Another fog prevails since morning. Firing was heard here about two hours since from the neighborhood of McClernand's column, at Fort Jefferson. I learn now that it proceeded from two rebel gunboats which came in sight of our forces, but were chased down the river by our gunboats, which fired on them.

Logwood's cavalry, which crossed over into Missouri from Columbus a few days since, is still roving about committing depredations. They shot four of our pickets of the 7th (Kellogg's) Illinois cavalry, last night, three miles from Bird's Point.

General Paine has sent out a force of cavalry in pursuit of them.

Deserters arrived at Bird's Point this morning report that the greatest alarm exists there, in apprehension of an attack from our forces.

Our movements down the river have prevented the departure of 30,000 reinforcements for Bowling Green. Desertions among the 30-days men are numerous.

Hollins' battering-ram lies just below Island No. 1. The fog is now rising again.

LATER—10 P. M.—Further advices concerning the action between our gunboats and those of the rebels down the river, develop that three rebel gunboats appeared in sight off Island No. 1, and formed in line of battle and opened fire on our boats, which lay opposite the island. The Essex and St. Louis immediately opened their guns upon them, when the rebels backed out and retreated down the river, followed by our gunboats, which chased them under their batteries below Belmont, disabling one of the rebel steamers.

Capt. Porter, commanding the Essex, enclosed in a bottle attached to a buoy the following challenge: "*Come out you cowardly rebels and show your gunboats.*"

The engagement lasted half an hour.

The four pickets shot near Bird's Point this morning were assassinated by citizens and not by rebel cavalry as reported in a previous dispatch, in consequence of which, General Grant has issued an order to Gen. Paine instructing him to clear out the whole country for 6 miles around Bird's Point, bringing into camp all citizens with their subsistence, and requiring them to remain under penalty of death; and that all parties found within these prescribed limits are liable to be shot.

Gen. Grant, with the balance of the expedition, will wait reinforcements from St. Louis, which have been delayed in consequence of fogs, and the channel of the Mississippi being blockaded by the steamer Arizona being aground, for which reason the St. Louis force did not leave.

Mayfield Creek is still occupied by McClernand's brigade. Capt. Stewart's cavalry made a reconnoissance beyond Blandville, within six miles of Columbus, to-day, without discovering the enemy.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 11, 1862.

Before the Holt-Davis Commission, Joseph C. Palmer of California testified that Woods was employed by Fremont on the written recommendation of Montgomery Blair; and he stated also that he (Palmer) came here at the written request of Fremont, but he was not interested to the amount of a cent in the contract in this department.

Gen. Ranney, a notorious secessionist, having been made agent of the Cairo steamers, has taken the oath of allegiance, prescribed in steamboat regulations.

The time for filing claims before the Commission here expired last night. The number filed up to the present time is 5,600.

John Schenck, one of the proprietors of the St. Louis *Presbyterian*, has been arrested, charged with service in the rebel army as chaplain.

Henry J. Moore has been elected President of the Union Merchants' Exchange. A proposition from the old Chamber of Commerce to surrender the hall and property, conditioned on continuing the new organization in a body, was rejected.

A reported battle at Columbus caused considerable excitement this morning.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 11, 1862.

The Democratic caucus broke up in a row last night, caused by Mr. Fuller, of Cook, insisting upon the claims of Chicago, and the inevitable Captain Connett. No nominations were made, and Chicago and Egypt are as wide apart politically as they are geographically.

To-day the Convention has been occupied in discussing and adopting the rules. They are as follows:

Executive Departments; Legislative Departments; Judiciary; Judicial Circuits; Bill of Rights; Apportionment of Senators and Representatives; Appointment of Members of Congress; Federal Relations; Banks; Currency; Finances; Railroad Corporations; Counties; Municipal Corporations; Miscellaneous Corporations; Education; Militia and Military Officers; Elections and Right of Suffrage; Schedule; Revision and Amendment; Internal Improvements; Roads and Internal Navigation; Public Accounts and Expenditures; Township Organization; State Institutions and Buildings; Canals, and Canal Lands; Penitentiary; Retrenchment and Reform; Manufactures and Agriculture; Printing and Binding; Miscellaneous Subjects—thirty-one Committees.

All of these are to be composed of nine delegates, except that one on Congressional Apportionment, which is to have thirteen.

A communication was received from the Auditor, in answer to a resolution offered by Mr. Wentworth, saying he was preparing an answer to the resolution, but intimating that an account of the tax collectors' returns for 1861 not being in, and having no control of the Fund Commissioner, he could not give the necessary information required.

Mr. Anthony introduced a resolution as to the cost of printing and binding for the last ten years, and requiring the Secretary of State to inform the Convention of the number of copies of Revised Statutes, Digests, Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all other books purchased by the State during ten years, and stating separately the cost of each, &c., &c. The Convention adjourned at noon till Monday at ten o'clock.

The Illinois Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Tax.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.

Mr. Osborne, the President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has telegraphed the State Treasurer, Mr. Butler, that the 7 per cent. tax in full, in gold, is paid in to the order of the State of Illinois at the American Exchange Bank, New York.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11th.—Secretary Chase expects to meet on Monday delegations representing the banks of Boston and Philadelphia, for conference regarding financial matters.

Next week the House Committee on Ways and Means will offer, and hope to carry their bills imposing taxation and revising the tariff by increase of duties.

It is rumored that Gen. Stevens, now at Hilton Head, will be one of the Brigadiers rejected by the Senate.

There are numerous applications for the Mission to Rome, which Northwestern members claim as belonging to some one from their section.

The Commissioner of Patents is to be called on by Congress to state whether Brown, formerly Agricultural Chief Clerk, is now employed by him in Europe, in the purchase of seeds.

There was much fault found with Brown's official conduct while here, and if he has been sent abroad it will make some disturbance.

The steamer King Philip came up from the Lower Potomac this morning. She reports meeting the Pensacola between Mount Vernon and Fort Washington, bound down. The Stepping Stone started at noon to-day to run the blockade.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—The *Democrat's* advices this afternoon corroborate the accounts received via Cincinnati of the disbanding of Humphrey Marshall's rebel forces near Paintsville. No particulars. The Bowling Green *Courier* of the 2d says Floyd arrived at Nashville on the 1st, *en route* for Bowling Green.

The correspondent of the *Journal* at Paducah on the 5th January, complains *bitterly of the treatment of Union men there by Gen. Smith, and demands his immediate removal.* Rumors prevail at Lebanon that the Federal troops have taken two steamers proceeding up Cumberland River, with munitions of war, clothing and provisions for Zollicoffer's forces. Locality of seizure not stated.

A Gunboat Fight on the River.

CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 11.—This morning three rebel gunboats from Columbus, attacked our gunboats Essex and St. Louis, lying off Fort Jefferson. A brisk engagement ensued for a short time, when the rebels retreated, our boats pursuing until they reached batteries at Columbus. It is believed that one of the rebel boats was disabled.

Four of our pickets were shot last night, near Bird's Point.

From the Upper Potomac.

FREDERICK, Jan. 11.—No further advices have been received from Romney. Heavy irregular firing was heard this morning in the direction of Sharpsburg, the cause of which is unknown.

Reconnoisance in Force Towards Dranesville.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special Washington dispatch says: Companies G and D, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, under command of Capt. McDonald, of company G, went to Dranesville last night and returned this morning. The enemy have not been at Dranesville since the battle but are throwing up batteries three miles beyond.

The Bucktails counted 176 graves on the Dranesville battle-field. On Tuesday morning the Freeborn, Sattellite, and Island Belle got under way and stood over to the Virginia shore opposite Maryland Point, and began to shell the rebel encampments near Boyd's Hole. The shells flew thick and fast, and many of them were seen to burst over the landing, the direction of the encampment. No response was given by the rebels, and at half-past one o'clock the firing ceased. The three vessels then stood up for Aquia Creek and commenced to bombard the batteries there, at 20 minutes to five o'clock, continuing an incessant fire till a quarter past six o'clock, when the firing ceased without any response.

From Port Royal—A Correction.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In Port Royal news it should be that Gen. Stevens was in command of the expedition to the main land. General Sherman, and not Commodore Dupont, had sent him reinforcements. According to express letters the enemy's works were completely destroyed, and our troops returned to Port Royal Island. Two regiments were going back to Hilton Head on the 3d. After our troops had entirely deserted the western shore, the rebels fell back five miles, to Gorden's Corner, showing the effect of the chastisement given was salutary and permanent.

Heaping Coals of Fire on the British Lion.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 11.—Mr Seward has telegraphed permission for the British troops to be landed here and conveyed to Canada or elsewhere.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1862.

The Bank Committee of New York, Philadelphia and Boston had a protracted conference with the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, and proposed that the Government should throw its bonds on the market, selling them for what they would bring, or to hypothecate the bonds to banks, as security for the loan of what it needed, they to sell the bonds in default of payment at the best price possible. The Committee objected to both schemes, and any other of a similar character.

The Pensacola passed the rebel batteries at Cockpit and Shipping Point this morning, reaching Liverpool Point at 6 A. M. Twenty-two guns were fired over her, none low enough to hit her. She made no reply.

Old naval officers say that in the history of the world never were so many shots fired with so little effect as by the rebel Potomac batteries.

Speaker Grow yesterday returned to the Pennsylvania regiments engaged at Dranesville, their flags borrowed by the State to place on them the inscription commemorative of that victory.

Two country women, riding along the avenue in a light carriage, yesterday, were run over by a Government wagon, whose horses had run away. One was killed and the other seriously injured. Verdict—nobody to blame.

The evidence for Kerrigan's defence is all in. The counsel for the defense will hand in his argument to-morrow. The testimony has shown at least great laxity of discipline and faultiness of officers in the regiment.

McCall's division hospital has narrowly escaped fire.

A small detachment of the 5th Michigan, on a scout, skirmished with the enemy at Pohick Run, losing one and killing two and wounding one.

Recent scouting expeditions to Dranesville find no rebels there.

The President is unwilling to accept Gen. Sigel's resignation. He will not, if it can be avoided.

Marshal Lamon to-day ordered the keeper of the city jail to permit no Senator, Representative or other person to visit the premises without special permit from him. A resolution of inquiry into his authority will be introduced to in the House to-morrow.

Browning, Caleb Smith and Holt will probably be Supreme Court Judges, if the bill now before the Senate becomes a law.

A deputation from Kentucky, aided by Lieut. Gov. Fiske, has been successful in obtaining five thousand arms, chiefly carbines, for use there.

The House Committee on Western Harbors and Lakes, and Armory, have arrived at no conclusion. The interests of different sections are so conflicting it is difficult for a majority to agree on any report.

Fremont will be a second time before the Conduct of War Committee to-morrow and Tuesday.

Treasury notes are five per cent. discount here.

An Alexandria merchant was arrested for refusing to take them at par. Gen. Montgomery released him, but issued an order that hereafter all persons so refusing should be arrested.

From Kentucky and the South.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—To-morrow's *Journal* will discredit the story about the recent meeting of Garfield and Marshall near Paintsville. The Nashville *Courier* of the 4th, says ex-Minister Preston has been appointed Major General of the rebel Kentucky forces.

The Legislative Council of the 3d elected H. C. Burnett and Wm. E. Simms Senators to the Rebel Congress.

A Little Rock (Ark.) dispatch of the 3d says Col. McIntosh's command of four regiments fought the Indian chief, Opathloyahola, 75 miles northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 26th, routing and driving him towards Kansas. The Indians lost 200 killed, wounded and missing, 300 prisoners, a large number of wagons and 100 Indian horses. The rebel loss is 12 killed and 20 wounded.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says a Grand Irish Division will be formed under Shields, with Meagher, Mulligan, Cass and Corcoran for Brigadier Generals.

The halters of two hundred horses in Gen. Franklin's division were cut and the animals turned loose, on Thursday night, by some secret enemy, with the intention of aiding the rebels who were expected to make an attack.

An arrival here reports the pirate Sumter off St. Thomas Dec. 24th.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Pensacola succeeded in running the blockade this morning. Twenty-two shots were fired at her, but none hit.

Gen. Lane has not tendered his resignation to the Governor or Legislature of Kansas, nor accepted the Brigadier Generalship.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Humphrey Marshall and His Force Lay Down Their Arms and Take to Their Legs.

GREAT DISCOMFITURE OF REBEL HOPES.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The *Gazette* learns from the editor of the late Sandy Valley *Advocate*, now one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Democrat*, who arrived here from Sandy Valley yesterday, that the second rebel invasion of Eastern Kentucky, has ended in a disgraceful rout. On Monday last Col. Garfield's forces, including the 42d Ohio, 10th Kentucky and 1,500 cavalry had proceeded up the Big Sandy to Paintsville, within seven miles of the rebel camp, when they were met by a flag of truce bearing a message from Humphrey Marshall, asking if matters could be arranged without a fight.

Col. Garfield immediately replied he could offer no arrangement except either to fight or surrender unconditionally.

Marshall then addressed his men, informing them they had no alternative excepting to surrender or to disband, and giving them their choice. They decided to disband.

They immediately collected and set fire to their wagons, tents, camp equipage, supplies, &c., and then each man was permitted to take care of himself, and the whole force scattered in confusion. No attempt was made to save anything except their cannon, which were hauled off.

Col. Garfield dispatched his cavalry in pursuit. They expect to capture the guns, and perhaps pick up many of the flying rebels. The rebels in Northeastern Kentucky, from the high estimate in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities were held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership. A sufficient Federal force will be left in this region to secure its future peace and safety.

Treasury Plans and Propositions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Washington special dispatches contain the following items:

The Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to impose a tax upon railroad passengers of one-fourth of a cent per mile.

The Joint-Committee on the Conduct of the War had General Fremont before them to-day for several hours. The General presented an elaborate statement of his campaign in Missouri.

The New York bankers were before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, and submitted a new financial scheme for the Government and the country. They propose a bureau of the Treasury Department, located in New York, and to be managed by five commissioners appointed by the President and the Senate, to have charge of the loans of the Government and receipts and disbursements, with power to furnish a currency to all local banking institutions, to be redeemed solely at the Bureau, the currency to be based upon United States stocks. The bankers are opposed to the bill now before the Committee. The Ways and Means Committee will report a bill in few days, for a branch Mint in Denver City.

The President to-day directed the appointment of Napoleon T. J. Dana, of Minnesota, as a Brigadier General of volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The skirmish of Capt. Russell at Bath, was a brilliant affair. He had been detailed from Gen. Kelly's command, with two regiments of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry and was stationed at Bath. On the approach of Gen. Jackson in command of 6,000 or 8,000 rebels, his scouts gave him notice that he was 5 miles from the Potomac river. He took the infantry out about 2 miles and posted them as skirmishers in a dense wood, the cavalry was left to engage the advance of the enemy.

An exchange of shots was the consequence of the enemy's advance, under Turner Ashley of Gurrilla notoriety. They came on and fell into the ambush. Capt. Russell lost seven horses and kept 11 of the enemy's and retired with his whole force across the Potomac, with the loss of only two men, who were drowned in crossing. This is considered one of the most brilliant maneuvers in the war.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED—Several Box Makers, or handy Carpenters, who are quick and steady men. Apply to JOHN J. GILMORE, at Goodwillie's Steam Mill, corner of Franklin and Ohio streets. ja13 k326-1t

WANTED—A Situation where I can make myself generally useful. Would prefer a situation as Assistant Book Keeper in a Commission House, or any Wholesale business. Address "H," Box 2466, Chicago. ja13 k323-1t

BOARDING.—Front Parlor and large Bedroom, with closet, to rent with Board at No. 109 Monroe street, opposite the Post Office. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja13 k322-3t

STRAYED—From the Eagle Hotel yard, on the 9th inst., about the hour of 6 o'clock, P. M., a medium sized, very light Bay Horse, four white feet, a star in the forehead, 7 years old, and had a dray harness and halter on when he left. Any one returning the above described property to the Eagle Hotel will be liberally rewarded. ja13 k329 3t

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS—A middle aged man, thoroughly qualified by many years practical experience with books and accounts, wants a situation as Book-keeper, Office Agent or Clerk, or in some more active capacity. Is a fine penman and has a good knowledge of business generally. Good references given. Inquire of Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins, Lake street, or address "E. 122," Post Office Box 5899, Chicago. ja13 k323 3t

SAILORS ATTENTION!
FORWARD TO NEW ORLEANS.
As I want a few more active men to join my Battery of FLYING Artillery, I call the attention of all such men, especially SAILORS, to this. This will be the only Battery of the kind in the service, and having served as officer in the SWEDISH artillery for ten years I shall make it one of the most efficient ones. It will be Cavalry and Artillery combined, without the heavy duties of the former, as Standing Picket, Scouting, etc. Pay, quarters and uniforms from day of enlistment. Captain SILFVERSPARRE. Recruiting Office, No. 7 North Clark street, near the Bridge. ja13 k324-1w

FRENCH, SPANISH AND DRAWING.—Evening Classes in French for Gentlemen at
119 South Clark, Room 1.
PENCIL, CRAYON AND PEN DRAWING,
Taught in classes and private lessons. Mons. FAVARGER would call attention to these branches, which he teaches on very moderate terms. HE HAS REFERENCES WHICH CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and hopes besides that satisfactory information can be given by ALL his pupils. Call at the office, or address Post Office Box 2098. ja13 k327-1w

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
6½ Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6151.
☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. de10'61-1y

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up-stairs) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, BELTS, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Buckskin Military Gauntlets just received. oc13-1y

COLD CREAM with Glycerine,
PREPARED BY
J. H. REED & CO.,
ja13 k313-1t 144 LAKE STREET.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after the first of January, 1862. Either of the parties are authorized to sign in liquidation.
WM. B. PHILLIPS will continue the business as heretofore on corner Clark and 12th and 207 Randolph-st.
Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS,
ja13-k315-1mdaw WM. B. PHILLIPS.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, in suits or single, to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, within three blocks of the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 1948.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Communication of Blaney Lodge No. 271, A. F. and A. M., this MONDAY evening, Jan. 13th, at 7½ o'clock. H. G. Reynolds, Esq., Grand Lecturer for the State, will be present and rehearse the ritual. A full attendance is requested. Per order.
ja13 k331-1t J. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A
STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
The balance of the Stock of
T. B. CARTER
Will be offered at a great bargain for CASH. If not sold by the first of February it will be closed out at Auction. Merchants are requested to examine the stock. ASHER CARTER,
ja13-k321-2w Assignee.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern—Take notice that on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1860, I became the purchaser of the following described lot of land, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the buildings, if any, situated thereon, at a sale of lots and lands (held in pursuance of law) for Special Assessments.
On Warrant No. 379, South—for grading, curbing and gravelling State street from the north line of Twelfth street to the centre of the Archer Road, viz:—Lot number eighty (80), in Block number six (6), in the Assessor's Division of part (being 49¼ acres) of the southwest fractional quarter of Section twenty-two (22), in Township thirty nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14) east, and that the time of redemption thereof will expire on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1862.
WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD.
Chicago, January 13th, 1862. ja13-k316 3t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—On the
27th of January, A. D. 1862,
Between the hours of ten o'clock A. M., and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in
Princeton, Bureau County, Ill.,
I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, Lots number eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), in Block number seventeen (17); and Lot number one (1), in Block number eighteen (18), in the North Addition to the Town of Princeton aforesaid, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, being the
MILL PROPERTY
Lately owned by ROBBINS, LAWSON & CO., in Princeton, Ill. Said property will be sold without redemption, and immediate possession given to the purchaser, and deed executed. W. H. SHARP,
ja13-k317-3t Assignee of Robbins, Lawson & Co.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building.
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY.
VAN SHAACK.
No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.
[oc14-g805-1stp]

FOR CHAPPED HANDS
USE THE

Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,

For all roughness and exfoliations of the Skin. Nothing equals it, and for producing an abundant pasty lather it is guaranteed equal to the best English or French Soaps. Put up in boxes containing three cakes at 35 and 50 cents per box. We also offer over 100 different varieties of English, French and American Soaps of the best makes.
SMITH & DWYER,
Druggists and Chemists,
de4-g9 8-istp Opposite the Tremont House

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships,

CITY OF NEW YORK,	EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,	GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER,	VIGO,
ÆTNA,	BOSPHORUS.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.
☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

CHARLES L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
KEROSENE, COAL,
AND CARBON OILS,
Lamps and Chandeliers,
Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Rooms, &c.
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
No. 175 Lake Street.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE
AND
Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses and Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago.
M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF AMERICA,
IS THE
Connecticut Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Accumulated Assets
OVER $4,000,000.
Non-Forfeiture Policies,
The premium is all paid up within
TEN YEARS,
Are issued by this Company on terms far more favorable to the assured than by any other
SOUND COMPANY.
The various plans upon which
Life Insurance is done by this Company
ARE MORE ADVANTAGEOUS
TO THE ASSURED
Than any other plans now in use.
Send for the books and papers of the Company to
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
General Agents,
CORNER LAKE AND LASALLE STS., CHICAGO.
[ja13-k314-1t]

INDIANA MONEY WANTED.
WE WILL PAY
One-and-a-half per cent Premium
FOR
INDIANA BANK NOTES.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
ja13-k320-3t No. 52 Clark street, cor. of Lake-st.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
Bank of the State of Indiana.
I am paying the highest Premium for the notes of The Bank of the State of Indiana. Rate to-day, 1½ per cent. premium for Bankable Funds. JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building, adjoining the Bank of G. R. Blair, entrance south end of building.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
And a large and varied stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in this line, to which the attention of
SUTLERS
Is respectfully solicited, at
138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Auction Sales.

TRADE SALE OF FURNITURE
On Tuesday, Jan. 14th, at 10 o'clock,
H. ALEXANDER,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
Will sell, in lots to suit purchasers, Bedsteads, in Walnut, Cherry, Ash and Oak, Bureaus and Washstands, Quartette Tables, Extension, Center, Leaf and Round Tables.
TO LIQUOR DEALERS:
On WEDNESDAY, January 15th, at 11 o'clock, six barrels Good Liquors, Port and Sherry Wine, Brandy, Gin, Bourbon and Rye Whisky, selected for City Trade. Samples can be seen early on the day of sale. ja13-k328-3t

BOOKS BY CATALOGUE
AT AUCTION,
By J. A. MARSHALL, at his Salesrooms, Nos. 88 & 90 Randolph street.
On WEDNESDAY, January 15th, at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., consisting of a general variety of Mechanical, Agricultural, School and Library Books, &c., to be sold without reserve to close out the stock of a Book Store. Catalogues will be ready on MONDAY at the Salesrooms. ja13-k325-3t

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 LAKE ST.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of the entire furniture of the
UNION PARK HOUSE,
we will sell
On TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 9½ A. M., at the Union Park House, or "Bull's Head," the entire Furniture of said House, consisting of a general assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture. The above goods to be sold for cash, in bankable funds, without reserve. Per order of the Administrator.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
ja11-k301-3t Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE—Stock of a City Retail Grocery Store
AT AUCTION.
By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner.
We will sell on WEDNESDAY, January 15th, at 189 SOUTH CLARK STREET, corner of Monroe, at 9½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire stock, consisting of a general assortment of the best quality of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Selected expressly for city trade. Also, Scales, both counter and platform, together with Counters, Show Cases, Shelving, &c., &c. Also,
ONE HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.
The above stock is to be sold without reserve for cash.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
ja11-k302-3t Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 223 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson,
224 Lake street, corner of Franklin.
On MONDAY, Jan. 13th, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th, and FRIDAY, Jan. 17th, Black and Fancy Union Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cloths, Under Shirts, Jackets, Socks, Gauntlets, Bleached Sheeting, Blankets. Also, invoices of Clothing, Knit Goods, Jewelry and Furnishing Goods. Terms Cash—Par Funds.
ja10-k273 1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, January 14th, 1862, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold ... Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots; 12 cases Women's Boots and Shoes; 12 cases India Rubber Shoes. Sale positive. Terms Cash—par funds.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1862.

CERTAIN BANK MATTERS.

We are in receipt of a letter from Iowa, in which we are taken to task for the late assertion that the banks of that State, of Indiana and of Ohio, will be forced to suspend specie payments. It is possible that we did not allow time enough in which our predictions must be realized; but it is already certain that these banks must follow the example of New York, or call in their circulation and do no business whatever with their own currency. That much, we say, is already demonstrated; and it is inevitable that boards of directors and bank managers, whether in New England or the West, will not long be content to foregoe the enjoyment of the profits, which, in a time of suspension of specie payments, inevitably accrue to all "well managed" banking institutions. They may be compelled to wait the meeting of their respective Legislatures, to release them from the penalties which the law prescribes for refusal to pay coin on their notes; but sooner or later, despite the confident predictions of our Iowa censor, they will follow the crowd, shut up their vaults, and go into the business of making and lending paper dollars to swell the volume of currency already afloat, and to hasten the catastrophe, the approach of which all true political economists can so plainly see.

Another correspondent, and he writes from the "hub of the universe," Boston, tells us, that, admitting our premises, we are clearly right in supposing that a period "of great inflation, of enormously exaggerated prices, of large importations, of scarcity "of coin and of diminished exportations, is "at hand, and that the end of all will be "the bankruptcy and ruin of nearly all our "material interests." "But," says he, "you "are mistaken as to the main fact—the corner-stone on which your prediction rests: "The banks will not expand. They are "mainly controlled by men of real weath; "they are, in all New England, in safe "hands, and their interest will not be promoted by issuing the floods of money "from which you apprehend such "evil." This is all very well, but one fact is worth a ship-load of predictions; and as we have, in this country, since our commerce approximated to its present amount, had no suspension of specie payments in a time of war, we will refer our Boston friend to another paper money country in which the experiment that we are about to try was worked out. We allude to England between 1797 and 1821, when all the banks were in a state of suspension. When the suspension took place, the country banks in England numbered about 200; in 1815 they had increased to 940; and, says a standard authority, "though every "manager knew from the state of foreign "exchanges, the scarcity of specie and the "discount on paper, that currency was redundant, there was no contraction. The "banks found their profit in issues that "they were not called upon to redeem, "hence they pushed out their notes in all "the channels of trade and into any hands "that could furnish security for payment. "The crash was foreseen, but the selfish "reasoning of those who ought to have "stayed this flood prevented the use of "any measures to avert it. 'There is no "reason why we should contract,' was "the cry of every board, 'while our neighbors are expanding. We can do nothing "alone, then why should we refuse our "share of the profits that others are making? We will take our chances.' Hence "the floods rose, and with it prices were "inflated, and though the end was foreseen, nobody was prepared for it "when it came. The banks that had "been the cause of the ruin were "unable to afford any aid; they were "impoverished, and toppled over like so "many cob-houses which children build; "their customers were ruined, and England, through all classes, never knew "days as dark as those which followed "the disastrous policy that the banks had "pursued." This is the history, and we who know that the love of money is as strong in America as in Great Britain, that our methods of business are invariably loose, that to "take the chances" is the American custom, that our banks have little real capital though an abundance of the debt-currency which they create, that they are managed by men who with little skill and no knowledge of political economy, expect round profits—we cannot hope that our experience will be a whit more agreeable than that of our trans-Atlantic neighbors. On the contrary, with our American impulsiveness, we shall afford a marked exaggeration of their history, and the result will be a multiplication of the evils that they endured.

It must be remembered that the suspensions of payments in this country, from which many are disposed to reason, have been temporary—the result of complications that were soon unravelled, and that banks, expecting to resume, were compelled to keep themselves in a conditon in which resumption would be possible. We deal now with other agencies. The suspension, as every man of sense ought to know, is indefinite. Its duration does not depend upon the length of the war alone, but upon the means that the Government will be compelled to adopt to carry on the war. If a resort to an exclusively paper currency, in addition to that fathered by the banks, is a necessity, we are safe in saying that though the war may terminate next year, five years will elapse before resumption will be possible. This the banks understand, and to say that they will not take advantage of it to increase their profits, is to say that the Millenium has come.

No, in whatever way the subject is examined, all men who know the tendencies and effects of paper money, who know the wants of the Government, and the certainty that it will be driven to the exclusive use of Treasury Notes, must see that the only safety is in prompt Congressional action in levying a restrictive tax upon bank issues—a tax so large and so honestly collected that they will be forced to take their circulation in, and leave the channels of trade open to the Government currency which Congress, *nolens volens*, will be compelled to create. That is bad enough, but it is a necessity, and an alternative of irremediable ruin. Will Congress act?

ENGLISH OPINION.

The people of England are divided into two classes, the Lords and the Commons. The first sympathize with a strong Government, and believe in special privileges and an upper class; while there is nothing more abhorred and hated by them than a Democracy. The Nobility and their friends believe some were made to rule and some to serve; they see in popular government the living seeds of insurrection, anarchy and ruin. The People is to them a great monster with unnumbered heads, living in noisome and filthy haunts, in vile dens and slimy pools, while he infects the air with the contagion of the worst vices, the lowest habits and the fiercest passions. Every English lord is, on the other hand, seen to be a stately and heaven-descended St. George, equipped and sent forth to overcome, curb, and tame, or else beat down and slay, this great Dragon. Who shall tame the Leviathan of Democracy, put a hook in his nose and draw him out on high ground, unless the King and the Peers? Who else can put him in the harness, teach him to plow the furrow, harrow the fields, and toil and sweat in the dust and din of the factory, in the smoke and heat of the foundry? The Divine Right of the King is not yet dead in England. He is still in the eyes of many, the Lord's anointed. And any form of government which like ours denies and repudiates all these claims and assumptions, is regarded as a usurpation and affront.

Although many reject all this idea of the Divine Right and the inborn superiority and rank of the nobility as relics of a dark and superstitious age, yet there are but few Englishmen who do not think a Throne, a House of Lords, and an Established Church the best and only enduring foundations of a State; and they look upon any constitution which condemns these as of evil and dangerous tendency and example, filled with political errors and wrongs, and doomed to speedy ruin.

Another feeling strong in the English heart, is a deep-settled fear of our increasing power and influence. England cannot look on patiently and watch the growing up, spreading and strengthening of a political empire, by the side of whose colossal proportions her royal power looks no larger than a dwarf with a very small crown and a very little sceptre. They see also that such a mighty Republic threatens to shake all the equilibriums which have been hitherto preserved among the great States, and may in time utterly destroy the Balance of Power. They can hardly bear the sight of our immense forces and armaments, and behold with illy smothered rage the new giant who has sprung from our forests and waters, and stretches out his hand to clutch the sceptre of the old Mistress of the Seas.

The English are also jealous of our growing commercial power and enterprise; and this rouses against us all the large middle class who have made England the controlling center of the finance and business of the world, and who wish and mean to retain their supremacy. The Cotton lords, the barons of the mills and the forge, the royal princes of the Stock Board and the Exchange, cannot brook this new rival, and they will make a desperate effort to cripple and disarm this new power which threatens to wrench from their hands the scepter that rules in business and finance. The Earl of Shaftsbury said lately to a large meeting in London:

"I, in common with almost every English statesman, sincerely desire the rupture of the American Union. It has been the policy of England to brook no rivalry, especially in the direction of her own greatness. We justly fear the commercial and political rivalry of the United States. With a population of 30,000,000 now, they will soon, if not checked, overshadow Great Britain. We cannot look upon such a monstrous growth without apprehension."

To prevent such dangers and disasters, there is a strong English sentiment in favor of a division of our Union, and by this means confining our power and reducing our limits; a policy which is openly avowed and defended by many public men and leading presses. How far the English Government may deem it wise to pursue this policy, and to what means they may stoop to carry it out, we do not know. While the fierce attacks of leading English journals, the utter unfairness and untruth of their assaults, and the expressions and temper of a large mass of her people, may prepare us to expect the most unjust treatment, carried on in the most arrogant and high handed manner, and backed up, in this time of our weakness and trouble, by all her tremendous power both on sea and on land; we may, on the other hand, cherish the belief that there is still in England a numerous and powerful party who wish us every way prosperity and success; who are on our side, heart and hand, in our conflict with the slave power, and will make a strong effort that the power of their great Kingdom shall not be used against us in this momentous struggle; and who see clearly that if war begins between two such powerful nations, however disastrous it might be for us, England could not fail to come out of it badly damaged and bruised, bleeding at every vein, and broken in every limb.

Michigan Military Law.

The State military board of Michigan have prepared with great care a law organizing the State militia, which the Legislature will undoubtedly pass. It is modeled after the Massachusetts plan, with some improvements. The State is divided into four military districts, with one regiment assigned to each; two regiments form a brigade, and to each brigade a battery of artillery is to be attached, with officers of engineers, ordnance and staff. A Major-General commands the whole force, under the Governor. All the militia are to be known as "State troops." They are to be enlisted for six years, at the expiration of which time they are exempt from poll taxes, jury duty, highway assessment, and from any tax on property of less value than $500. Once in each year they are to be mustered for drill and service, the camp to continue not longer than ten days, each soldier receiving one dollar a day for such service, and officers according to the pay of the same rank in the army, *pro rata*. All old commissions are revoked, and the Governor starts anew in organizing the force. There is to be a State military board of five members, appointed for two years, to audit bills. The force will consist of about 4,000 men, and the expenses of the military establishment will be about $50,000 a year. In addition, there has been some efforts in the Legislature to establish a State military school, or a military department in the University, but the money question prevents the realization of the plan at present. Instruction in military tactics, in the common schools, will be encouraged.

Eastern Tennessee.

The Mt. Sterling (Ky.) *Whig* says that new recruits are daily arriving within our lines from East Tennessee. They all have a most pitiful tale to tell of the oppressions and sufferings of these poor and self-sacrificing people. The rebels are using every means of torture and oppression to subdue the spirit and loyalty of these constant and true hearts. Sex or age is not spared. The loyalty of that portion of Tennessee will be one of the things that were by the time our Government is ready to move to their aid. Every person remaining there capable of bearing arms is either forced into the Southern army or mercilessly thrown into prison. All who escape have to run the gauntlet of their lives, as all who are caught in the attempt are either shot or hung. Suspicion of their loyalty to the Union is all-sufficient. A conviction is not required.

The Situation in Missouri.

The back of the rebellion in our neighboring State is broken. In all the counties south and west of the Missouri river, and north of Osceola, there is not in all probability an organized rebel band exceeding twenty-five in number. The greater portion of Price's recruiting operations have failed of their purpose. Col. Davis's exploit at Warrensburg bagged the larger portion of these recruits. Col. Jennison has "pacified" Jackson and Cass counties, the Kansas Brigade the more southern border counties. North of the river, in Gen. Prentiss's division, the work of crushing out rebellion is progressing rapidly. So further south. Price, whom our information leaves at Warsaw, is in a somewhat perilous condition. The section of country from which the main supplies of rebellion have been obtained, is, both from that drain, and the punishment inflicted for such support, in a very desolate and war stricken condition. Price's force is diminishing, though yet very well equipped and armed.

☞ Orestes A. Brownson made the remark, recently, that the sort of courage most in demand now-a-days, was not that which would risk the chances of being killed, as there was no want of men ready to sacrifice their own lives, but it was the courage to kill somebody. There is noticeable a gradual improvement in that respect. Several military executions of private soldiers have recently taken place. It is time a higher range of operations were commenced. The execution of a few individuals wearing shoulder straps, might be attended with happy results. The tribe of thieves, too, who swarm in Washington and haunt the armies like carrion crows, very much need thinning out.

☞ Since the arrival of the *Vanderbilt* at New York with her cargo of unginned cotton, there has been a perfect rush among the dealers in that staple to get a job of ginning—and so great has been the competition that one individual has actually undertaken to do a portion of the labor (probably with an eye to future contracts,) for nothing. A number of ginning mills are now in progress of construction, in expectation of having plenty of the "material" to operate on. The cotton will be sold at public auction, on Friday, at Nos. 65 and 67 Watts street.

☞ During the last eight months the American Bible Society has issued 803,000 Bibles and Testaments, being 321,000 more than the issues of the like period in the previous year. The average is about 400 volumes each working day, or seven volumes per minute. This increase is owing to the great demand for the Scriptures for the use of the volunteers—over half a million having gone for this object since the commencement of the war. Their receipts so far are over $60,000 behind those of last year.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The duty on tobacco in England amounts to about seven times the first cost price. As a consequence it is extensively adulterated with rhubarb leaves.

—A grand skating tournament is to take place upon the ice at Central Park, New York. Prizes will be awarded, the best performers, and the first prize is a pair of silver mounted skates.

—The mints of the United States have coined since they commenced operations—a period less than seventy years—the large amount of eight hundred millions of dollars—about one-fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world. Of this amount five hundred and twenty millions of dollars were derived from the mines of the United States.

—The splendid brown stone fronts in New York are said to be showing signs of decay. The stone is not durable.

—One of the greatest snow storms ever known was experienced at Halifax, Dec. 28. The embankments on the rail tracks were so high that the snow plow could not push through them.

—A charcoal peddler, who was taken from his cart near Newburyport the other day in an insensible state, and apparently dead from cold, on being thawed out at a neighboring house, says the Newburyport *Herald*, opened his eyes, and with a confused look asked if anybody wanted to buy charcoal. That was probably the last thought in his mind before he lost consciousness, and on coming to himself he commenced just where he left off, and was ready for a bargain.

—D. U. Martin, the wherry and berry man, is now mining in California, and subsists almost entirely on grapes and apples. The same fruits formed his diet on his sea voyage to the Isthmus, and bananas and oranges on the Pacific side. He had a rough passage out, but was not sea-sick. Mr. Martin is of opinion that it is not the eating of tropical fruits that produces fatal effects in warm climates, but the drinking of poisonous liquors.

—At the Italian theatre, at Paris, a few weeks ago, a new *debutante* was announced to appear in Rigoletto, but at the last moment was taken sick. The director sent for Mlle. Buttu, who was also sick, and then for Penco, who was eating maccaroni. She said it would take so long for her maccaroni to digest that she really could not sing. So they had to close the opera house.

—The new King of Madagascar, Radama II., is engaged in a pacific revolution, which is calculated to secure the happiness and prosperity of his kingdom. Under the guidance of two Frenchmen, MM. Laborde and Lambert, the King has thrown open the entire island to Europeans, and proposes to make it a free kingdom. The island has hithetro been closed to strangers.

—Wm. P. Piggott, of London, an eminent medical electrician, has invented a cable for ocean telegraphing, the peculiarity of which is that, instead of requiring an enormous electric charge to be forced through the whole length of a line by powerful batteries, at each successive transmission of a signal, as at present, in long sea and land routes, the wire continues statically charged as it is laid, whilst the least disturbance of the equilibrium of this passive electric charge, imperative and uninfluenced until called into action by the operator, answers through all its length to the slightest transmitted influence, and so serves every practical purpose.

—Byron's words about "Greece, but living Greece no more," are "played out." Athens is truly a beautiful city. Its inhabitants are among the most polished, the most enterprising, the most intelligent in the world. Its population is a little over thirty thousand, yet it supports no less than three daily papers, besides several weeklies and a *Punch!* It has a University of six hundred scholars, and twenty odd professors, where lectures in purer Greek than that of the New Testament are delivered, a museum of fine arts, an academy after the model of that of Paris, and a very tolerable opera. The "first families" read Xenophon without a Dictionary, and the streets are christened and labeled after the ancient gods and heroes.

—Considerable excitement has been created in the 53d New York regiment (the D'Epineuil Zouaves) by the refusal of the Catholic Chaplain of the regiment to perform any burial service over one of the privates because he was a Protestant. The majority of the regiment are Protestants.

—The German friends of General Sigel in New York city held a preliminary meeting a few evenings since, and then appointed a committee of arrangements to make preparations for a mass meeting to protest against the wrongs which have caused the General to resign. Among those present were Mr. Emil Sigel, brother of the General, and a number of prominent politicians.

Movements of Troops.

We have been requested to publish the following order regulating the movement of troops:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, January 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

I. No troops mustered into service will be moved out of this Department, or change their stations, except under orders passing through or emanating from these Headquarters, no matter by what authority they may be issued. Orders from authorities superior in rank to the General commanding the Department, must pass through him before they can be obeyed by any under his command.

II. No recruiting detachments will be sent from any regiment in this Department, in compliance with paragraph III, General Orders 100, headquarters army, except on applications made by the General Superintendent of the recruiting service, approved by the General commanding the Department.

By order of Maj. Gen. HALLECK.
JOHN C. KELTON, A. A. G.

The Fight at Mt. Zion, Mo.

The Quincy *Whig* of the 9th says that Company C of Col. Glover's Cavalry Regiment, Captain Black, which suffered most severely at Mount Zion, was recruited almost entirely from Adams county. The following are the losses:

Killed—Hubert Gregg, Alfred Magers and G. M. Douglas. Wounded—John R. Stewart, in the breast; Isaac Black, in the mouth and leg; Thomas Felpot, in the thigh; George Barncastle, in the face and head; John Scogan, in the leg; John Crawford, in the face; Henry Hender in the face and back of the head; John Weasles, in the head; Thos. Kirby, injured by the falling off his horse in a charge; William Howell, in the head; Henry Ferguson, in the hand and shoulder. Taken prisoners—First Sergeant, J. C. Miller; 3d Sergeant W. S. Grove; Thos. Orton, bugler, and private Thos. Gorman.

A Grand Bloviation for Kentucky—Done Better than Massachusetts.

[From the Louisville Journal, 9th.]

From the telegraphic synopsis of the messages of the respective Governors of Massachusetts and Michigan, we learn that each of these States has some 28,000 troops in the Union army. This is just the number that Kentucky has now in the field, according to the official report from Frankfort. And yet many of the Northern papers only a few weeks ago sneered at our contributions and efforts to the Union cause! These first mentioned States, although they have been engaged in the work of recruiting for nearly a year, yet they have no more soldiers in the field than we have, who only commenced several months ago. And let it be remembered that nearly one-third of our population is disloyal—that we have not near as large a number of free whites as either of these States, and that thousands of our best fighting young men are in the rebel army. When these things are considered, we arrive at the conclusion that Kentucky, instead of doing badly, has done better than any other State—certain it is, she has furnished more men in proportion to her *loyal* citizens.

What Two Months Have Done.

The following places have been captured from the rebels since the 7th of November:

Forts Walker and Beauregard, Port Royal, taken in naval action Nov. 7.

Battery at Braddock's Point, Hilton Head Island, seized by the army Nov. 8.

Battery at Tybee Island, seized by the navy Nov. 24.

Fort at Otter Island, St. Helena Sound, seized by the navy Nov. 25.

Fort at Sam's Point, Coosaw river, seized by the navy Nov. 25.

Fort at Fenwick's Island, Ashepoo river, seized by the navy Nov. 26.

Battery at Great Warsaw Island, Wassaw Sound, seized by the navy Dec. 5.

Rebel Fort at "Red House," Wilmington river, reconnoitered Dec. 5.

Beaufort and Port Royal Islands, occupied by General Stevens's Brigade, United States army, Dec. 7.

Ossabow Sound entered and rebel fort on Vernon river reconnoitered by the navy December 7.

A Polyglot Regiment.

A Washington correspondent says:

Among the regiments made up of citizens of foreign birth, and marked by the characteristics of transatlantic military dress and manners, none is more conspicuous in the army of the Potomac than the Garibaldi Guard, Colonel D'Utassy. Eleven distinct nationalities are represented on its roster, and as many languages are spoken in its camp; and, *mirabile dictu*, all comprehended by its linguistic colonel. Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Purtuguese, Norwegians, Greeks, Servians, Dutchmen, Armenians and Hungarians, mingle happily in its ranks and hold daily conversations in their several dialects, although all the commands of the Colonel, the general orders, and the Sabbath services are in English.

Trouble in Collecting the Southern War Tax.

Southern papers say that nobody will come forward to take the office of Collector of the war tax in the Norfolk District, and H. T. Garnett, Chief Collector of the Confederate war tax in Virginia, in a formal advertisement threatens to appoint some one from outside to perform that duty, which in his proclamation he admits to be odious to the people there.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

More of Jennison's Policy—How he pacifies Rebellion—An Expedition—A Terror to the Secesh—Dayton Destroyed—Treason made Expensive, and Misplaced Sympathy Punished, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 6, 1862.

The camp of Col. Jennison's command at Morristown, Mo., was roused from its daily quietude of the previous ten days, on Tuesday night last, the 31st of December, by the arrival about 10 P. M., of two Union men, refugees from the violence of a party of rebels. They came from the town of Dayton, a village in the southeast of Cass county, about thirty miles from Camp Johnson. They reported a force of about one hundred and sixty pickets, consisting of two companies, one known as the Dayton Guards, under Captain Falkerson, the other under Capt. Scott, and a small irregular force under a Captain Brity. They belonged to the regiment lately commanded by Col. Hurst, killed by our scouts in the last march through Jackson county. Captain Scott lead the ambush at the house of Sam. Hays, when Capt. Burchard and Lieut. Bostwick, with twenty-five men, fought successfully one hundred and fifty men.

Lieut. Colonel Anthony being in command, ordered immediately 40 men each from companies C, E and H, under Captains Jenkins, Gregory and Pardee, and the light 12-pound howitzer attached to the 1st cavalry. Colonel Anthony took command, and by twelve o'clock at night, the detachment moved. They rode sharply the balance of the night, and reached the vicinity of Dayton by daybreak, having ridden over thirty miles from the time of starting.

The town was surrounded, but the bird had flown. Taking alarm at the escape of our Union friends, they had vacated their camp. The town, which consisted of thirty or forty buildings, which, with a few exceptions, were all owned by secessionists, was burnt down by order of Col. Anthony. Capt. Fulkerson was shot in attempting to escape from his dwelling. The cavalry moved down to the timber on the Grand River, three miles from Dayton. Here the boys came upon the "secesh" camp, who fled after the first volley was fired. They were hotly and closely pursued, and over twenty rebels were killed by our firing, or shot in the pursuit.

The remainder made good their escape, and when last heard of, from Osceola, making tracks for Price's army, at Springfield. We captured the tents and camp equipage of the Dayton Guards, and two herds of horses and mules, sixty in one lot, and eighty in another. No casualty occurred on our side, but the killing of Gregory's horse, which in falling caused him to sprain his ankle. Moving, then, northward, to the western part of Johnson county, they scoured the timber of Big Creek, a branch of the Grand River. Evidences of rebel recruiting was found in various houses, and thereupon the flames consumed them.

At Rose Hill, Lieut. S. H. Hoyt was detached with 20 men of Co. H to visit what is known as the Scott settlement. The dwellings of Capt. Scott and his brother were visited, and, with a large quantity of goods, drugs, &c., found in them, were burned to the ground. Their stock was also taken and confiscated. The detachment returned to Camp Johnson on Friday. Lieut. Hoyt left camp on Saturday, bearing dispatches to headquarters.

OUR NEW MEXICO LETTER.

Politics of the People of the Territory—Unfortunate Federal Appointments—Rebel Schemes—The Arizona Purchase—What the South Intended—What the Southern Policy has been—Improvement Retarded—How Mr. Lincoln was Deceived—The Appointment of Dr. Connelly as Governor—His Antecedents—Defection in Army Officers—Collins, Superintendent of Indians Affairs—His Proclamation "To the People of New Mexico"—Charges against these Conspirators forwarded to Washington—Outrages and Monopolies.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
SANTA FE, N. M.: Dec. 10, 1861.

A very general ignorance prevails in the States with regard to politics in this Territory. This ignorance affects both press and people, and extends to those who have the control of the offices and their incumbents. In the hurry of the great events transpiring eastward, those in this section are likely to be overlooked, and indeed, this and the cause before mentioned, has already had serious effect in the appointment to important positions here, of men who have always been identified with the secession element.

Hitherto our Government officials have been of the worst pro-slavery stamp, appointed by past administrations as fit tools to aid the conspiracy which has been so long formed against the Union. Arizona was bought in order to give the South a passage for a Pacific railroad within its own borders. All the appointees of Buchanan were of secession stripe, as likewise most of the army officers stationed here. The great mass of the people are loyal to the Union, but being Mexicans, speaking another language, they are easily led by demagogues of their own blood, who are the tools of the few Americans in this section. The traders as well as office-holders are all of the Southern stripe, and hitherto the policy has been to prevent the development of the vast mineral and other material resources of the Territory, so as to prevent Northern emigration. Lying west of Arkansas, the Confederate conspirators have always intended to take possession of the Indian Territory and New Mexico, then, seizing on Lower California, obtain an empire stretching across the continent.

The present Administration, deceived by representations made by interested parties, has unfortunately failed to clear out this unclean nest. The President nominated as Governor, Dr. Connelly. The Senate rejected him, and Mr. Lincoln reappointed him when Congress adjourned. This Connelly has for several years been the willing tool of traitors, and, though circumspect now, is at heart a sympathizer with the South. When a member of the Territorial Legislature in '58-9, he engineered through the infamous slave code, which was afterwards the subject of discussion in Congress. He was very active in the affair, several times moving the suspension of the rules, in order to accomplish it. Ample proofs of this fact have been laid before the Senate.

Early in the past summer, three officers of the army, Colonels Loring and Grayson, and Paymaster Reynolds, deserted their posts to join the Confederate army. Two of them are now Brigadier Generals in the rebel ranks, Col. J. B. Grayson being now stationed in Florida.

When these deserters passed through Santa Fe, a public dinner was given in their honor by James L. Collins, *now* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and editor of the Sante Fe *Gazette*, who presided over the same. This gathering was attended by *Gov.* Connelly, Hon. Mr. Watts, the present Delegate; by Hon. Miguel Otero, then Mr. Lincoln's nominee for Secretary, but rejected by the Senate. Speeches and toasts complimentary to these deserters to the South, were freely indulged in, and a report of the proceedings was published in Collins's paper. This report has been forwarded to Washington. Shortly after this, Judge Watts made his appearance in Washington, urging the appointments of Messrs. Connelly, Otero, and Collins, to the offices of Governor, Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He was also strongly opposed to the removal of the incumbents in the Surveyor General's office, the judges, etc. Finally Gov. Griner of Ohio, was appointed to the Land office, Mr. Clark, of Illinois to the Surveyor Generalship, Judge Knapp of Wis. to the second U. S. Judgship, and his brother-in-law, Albert Archibald of Fort Union N. M., to the U. S. Marshalship. Thus, through Judge Watts, the President appoints his son-in-law, Collins, to the important office mentioned, and Dr Connelly to the Governorship, at the same time failing to remove Judge Benedick, of the First Judicial District, a man utterly incompetent for his position, through habits of drunkenness, which render him at the same time a fit instrument for the old slave oligarchy who have ruled this Territory. Collins is a Missourian, and before his appointment by Buchanan, was a gambler by profession. As editor of the Santa Fe *Gazette*, he has done everything he could to prejudice the people against the incoming Administration. In the *Gazette* of February 15, 1861, was an editorial, printed only in Spanish, which is very bitter in its tone, denouncing the Republicans as an anti-National party, declaring that it represented only one section of the Union, and sought to break down the Constitution, and overthrow the Republic. This proclamation closes as follows:

The detestable principles of Black Republicanism are not those of the American people. As we have said, the great majority of that people were opposed to them in the recent election in the States. It is every day manifested that this is more augmented. *Their power will be of short duration; this horde of infidels will be driven from the capital*, and you, as well as your fellow citizens of the States, whose rights are menaced, will be left in peace and prosperity.

The remaining paragraph of the article is eulogistic of a speech of the Hon. Miguel Otero, in reply to an attack upon New Mexico in the *Constitution* newspaper. The above article, with a letter of Otero's, very bitter against the Government and intended to arouse these simple people to rebellion, were both published in pamphlet form in the Spanish language and distributed by Otero all over the Territory, at the very time Judge Watts was in Washington, urging upon the President and Senate his (Otero's) appointment as Secretary. For obvious reasons these were never printed in English. The loyalty of Mr. Watts is not impugned, but his desire to become Delegate to Congress led him to actions which were at least indiscreet on the part of a good citizen. Otero, Connelly & Co. stood in his way, and so to get them out, he urged the providing for them on the new administration. *Governor* Connelly, since his appointment, has had the control of all the volunteer military appointments, and has appointed none but those known in the Territory as pro-slavery, and who have been active friends of the sentiments which have led to this rebellion. The few Republicans, or really loyal supporters of the Government, stand alone in the Territory, having the disadvantage of an indifferent acquaintance with the people, and the opposition of a long-established clique, who have held power and grown fat under past administrations, to contend with. The Secretary, Mr. Holmes, is more especially a subject of attack. Collins fears that he will not get the Government patronage, and all the cabal hate him because, being a known anti-slavery man, he cannot help hindering their schemes of pro-slavery aggrandizement. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Senate will remove Collins and reject Connelly, and send some good men in their place. Charges have been forwarded to Washington against Collins, Connelly & Co., which it is to be hoped will be thoroughly examined.

If the handful of men who have long ruled here, can be broken down, the resources of the Territory will become known and its vast mineral treasures opened up, and by immigration it will soon become Americanized. The "rule or ruin" policy of the oligarchy has tended to sealing all information upon New Mexico away from the people generally. Vast fortunes have been made there, by a few men, and this, with their political designs, has tended to the same end.

A few traders have had a monopoly of the great Indian trade, while speculators acting in concert with venal officials, have continued to win large prizes out of the Government in the shape of army and other contracts. The prevalent Mexican system of land grants also opens a wide field for sharp financiering, and it has been done on a grand scale. The winter may not pass before Congress will be asked to pay large sums claimed as Indian damages, &c. It is to be hoped they will be thoroughly sifted.

The principal reason urged upon the President for the nomination of Connelly, was that his popularity with the people here would conduce to the loyalty of the Territory. There is no reason to fear the loyalty of the inhabitants of New Mexico, and Connelly is not a popular man. The Mexican population detest the South, and have always been faithful to the Union. All that is wanted is the appointment of capable, trust-worthy officials, who will endeavor to understand the people, their wants, and develop the material interests of the Territory. It has hitherto been regarded by Missourians and Texans and the adventurers who congregate on the border, as a good "placer" for them wherein to unobserved plunder Uncle Sam, extend slavery and brutalize the "greasers," as these simple people are contemptuously called by the men who have become purse-plethoric by these means. It is time this thing was changed, and that the interests of the people and of Freedom should be consulted in such matters. In spite of war and its drawbacks, the continental column of emigration presses steadily along the central belt of States, and has reached the great back-bone of the land—the Mountain system. New Mexico is the pathway, and her development is dawning. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the statements made, and the necessities of the hour, will have due weight with the United States Senate, in the confirmation or rejection of the present territorial incumbents, whose cases will come up for decision.

REPUBLICAN.

OUR MISSOURI LETTER.

From the 37th Illinois Regiment—"Fremont Rifles"—Our Winter Camps—Evils and Discomforts of the Season—Weather—Health of Troops—Life in the Camp—Sickness and Death—The Camp Hospitals.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
OTTERVILLE, Mo., Jan. 4, 1862.

Letters from camp now are from very sober, sad scenes—sickness, miasma, hardship, are the order of the day. A winter in camp has been sung and lauded ever since Valley Forge, and the thought of cold, sickness, and subsequent glory for the endurance, has fired many a romantic embodiment of patriotism, so that soldiers were at first disinclined to the idea of winter quarters. Tents in the winter's camp do well enough, as far as cold is concerned, for little sheet-iron stoves, or mud-fire-places, kill the cold; but the frozen earth floor, or the ankle-deep mud outside, oozing into the tent, tracked in by great army boots and shoes, and blended with the straw, with cold, raw winds blowing through the flapping tent-door, are no romantic affairs. Cold we get along well enough with; but the three-inch snow, melting the next day, the soaking mud that defies every thickness of sole-leather, and the malaria that stalks almost visibly through camp, these are the horrors of a winter's campaign.

Our camp is near the Lamine Bridge, on the Lamine River, one and a quarter miles east of Otterville, and within a pistol shot of the Pacific Railroad. The ground on which we are encamped is said to be annually submerged beneath the rising river, and even now it seems a large swamp, that is not redeemed by the ditches that have been dug. When there is a thaw the mud is nearly shoe-top deep, and when frozen it is very rough and broken. Generally the weather is of that sickening, sobbing kind that tells most fearfully on unacclimated soldiers. Our sick list is increasing in magnitude, and several of our poor boys have died. God pity them, but they deserve to be embalmed in the hearts of their countrymen at home.

Let me give you a history from real life in camp. A man is on guard, mud two inches deep, formed of a conglomeration of decayed vegetable matter and melting snow. Every third two hours in the twenty-four, he paces back and forth in the deepening mud, and at 9 o'clock next morning, when relieved, he endeavors to dry his soaked shoes at the smoking fire in his "Sibley." By and by he feels the stretching, aching, horrible sensation of malarius, and by morning he is reported to the surgeon. By night he is in the hospital with well defined typhoid, and as the wind surges in the forest, drives the smoke down the wide mud-flue of the hospital fire-place, flaps the folds and fly of the tent, he talks wildly of home, of a dear sister, or, may be, one dearer yet, talks of the old church, and minister, and choir, and, by and by, tells of sweet scents, delightful music, pleasant meals, and celestial companions. Then the hands are thrown up, and the poor boy is dead! We bury him in the lone forest grounds, and kind hearted comrades weep over his grave, as we leave him there—his body's resting place to be forgotten, but his name and memory never.

This is not because we have not a good surgeon, nor because of neglect on the part of officers. From the colonel to the lowest corporal, every one is ready to make any sacrifice for the poor fellows who are sick. All do not die, for we have lost only sixteen men since we left Chicago, but oh! the sickness, the suffering, the lonely hours of pain in the cold, womanless camp.

Our surgeon, Dr. Humiston, is detailed as surgeon at Syracuse, and assistant surgeon Clark, a faithful man, is constantly engaged. I am speaking of our own regiment, where we all labor for the sick, but unhappily there are men in other regiments who die of sheer neglect. God pity the poor fellows!

Let friends at home pity them too. I see by the reports of the "sanitary committee" that much of hospital stores is being sent in. If people could look into an army hospital in the field, much more would be sent by kind hearted patriots at home. Bed-sacks, (single) to be filled with straw, pillow sacks, for the same purpose, pieces of carpeting, comfortables, old dressing robes, &c., are needed very much. We have in our hospital tent six such bed-sacks, and all are occupied. Other hospitals are not so supplied. Stories that you hear and read of post hospitals in many places, are not exaggerated.

OUR CAIRO LETTER.

The Great Expedition—Grand Embarkation of Troops—A Heavy "De Profundis"—Lack of Steamers—The Quartermaster's Department—The Forage Contracts—Prospects of a Big Fight, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, January 10th, 1862.

The past two days have been characterized by great bustle and excitement here in these camps. Wednesday evening the entire force here were ordered to strike their tents. This order was extended to the entire body of troops at Cairo, Fort Holt, Bird's Point and Mound City. The mud was execrable, and the confusion of men and teams mid-leg deep in the soft clay of this region was more remarkable than pleasing. "Out of the depths they cry," said an irreverent Lieutenant to our Chaplain, whereat the good man smiled, and extricating the other leg, got himself upon hard ground and rejoiced much, yea exceedingly.

The work of loading up the steamers made rapid progress all things considered, but the dense fog delayed and hindered matters seriously. The troops and wagons are at this time mostly on the steamers at the wharf, but there is such a dense fog that it is impossible to navigate the river until the fog subsides. There are a lot of steamers at present here, sufficient to convey all our troops. Commodore Kountz having been but a few days in the service, the demand on him is rather heavy for his ability to supply. Quartermaster Baxter is also at St. Louis making some arrangements with the forage contractors.

There was suspicion of fraud in some of the contracts at the letting on the 20th of December, and Gen. Grant issued an order annulling all the contracts for forage at this post. I understand, however, that the oats contract is reinstated, inasmuch as it was given to the lowest bidder, which is not the case with the hay and corn. As the parties had all given bonds and security for the fulfilment of their contracts, and delivered part of the stuff, there is some doubt as to Gen. Grant's power to annul them. The Government let contracts at Paducah last week for furnishing that post for six months; the hay was let to Fowler & Co., of Chicago; corn to Lake & ——, Chicago. The oats to H. Woodmanse & Co., of Mendota. There is also some dissatisfaction at the letting at Paducah, from the fact that the contracts were let in part to the same parties that had contracts here. The letting was no doubt a fair transaction, although the oats were let to the same parties under a different name, yet they were in both cases let to the lowest bidder.

There is no doubt a big fight approaching, as I understand a fleet of forty thousand men are on their way here from St. Louis. Don't be surprised if you hear of the fall of Columbus before long. No more at present.

Yours truly, WILSON.

Gen. Lane's Speech in the Senate.

Shall the Troops go into Winter quarters?—A plea for Action—Fatal consequences of the Do-Nothing Policy.

SENATE, Washington, Dec. 22, 1861.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced that the following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lane, of Kansas, was now before the Senate for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of the orders directing the erection of barracks and other buildings for winter quarters for the Kansas troops.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas. Mr. President, I do not desire to conceal my motive in introducing this resolution. As a citizen and a Senator, I have the right of criticising the acts of the Government; and I mean to exercise it with the full flush of a truthful patriotism—kindly but fearlessly, cordially but searchingly.

I will waste no words. I do not wish uselessly to consume your time. But the hour is arrived, when truth should be spoken in these halls, and that plainly. I declare then, as a fact which all financiers will admit and no statesman dispute, that every day's delay in the vigorous prosecution of this war, is pregnant with peril to the Republic.

Sir, this is a war of the people. When Sumter fell they became a unit. Party prejudices were scattered, personal hates forgotten. Roused by their wrongs, they proffered their strength and pledged all their resources to avenge an injustice which threatened to destroy the freest Government of earth. Manassas followed; a fearful reverse, and seemingly a fatal defeat. But even that did not dash the spirit nor shake the purpose of the people. The balk of the moment, the blood and treasure lost, only deepened their determination to crush out the conspiracy. Such unity, such ardor, such sacrifices, the world has rarely or never witnessed.

Sir, let me not be misunderstood in this matter of delay. My confidence in the Administration will not permit me for a moment seriously to entertain the injurious suspicion that this army we have created—so admirable in spirit and discipline, so complete in all its appointments—this magnificent organization, to which the country has contributed its choicest spirits, and on which it has lavished untold millions of treasure—is destined, without one decisive blow struck, to a living burial in the inglorious obscurity of winter quarters! But should this confidence prove to be misplaced—should this fatal policy of inaction seize upon the energies of our rulers, I feel, I *know*, that the public announcement of the fact will be as the fire-bell at midnight. Dismay and confusion will follow; and the evils of anarchy may interpose new and fearful obstacles to the restoration of that Government whose chief peril must always result from the loss of confidence on the part of the people.

Fortunately, the people are as intelligent as they are patriotic. They do not require impossibilities, nor insist upon premature action. An thus we are brought to the consideration of the questions of strength and preparation.

Why is our army inactive. Will it be answered that it is still deficient in discipline? That reply would be as unjust as it is illogical. Ours is an army of volunteers, who must not be judged by the rules applied to regulars. You cannot drill it into that mere machine which martinets consider the perfection of efficiency. The citizen-soldier is an individual; no amount of discipline can destroy his individuality. Four months of industrious drill is ample time to prepare such troops for effective service. Prolonged inactivity will finally discourage his zeal. The prospect of action must be ever present as an incentive. Inaction is the bane of the volunteer.

These opinions I express with confidence, for I have had a large personal experience in the management of volunteer soldiers. The training of two distinct regiments during the Mexican war, with subsequent labors in Kansas, and the campaigns of the last spring and summer in Missouri, have given me a practical knowledge on this subject entitled to consideration.

The regiments that fought and won the battle of Buena Vista, were not as well provided as the army of the Potomac, and not better drilled. Sir, I have witnessed the drill of that army, and I am satisfied that it has reached the maximum of discipline attainable by volunteers, and that every day of inaction now, tends to its demoralization.

While, also, as regards discipline, we are as fully prepared for action as we ever shall be, we have the advantage of superiority, in that respect, to the enemy. Every unprejudiced observer during the Mexican War, will testify that the regiments from the North, in the excellence of their drill, far exceeded those from the States now in rebellion. Our opponents are formidable, only when their individuality can be shown while fighting under cover—as at Manassas, Springfield and Ball's Bluff. Operating in mass, on the open field, we can always conquer; as at Dry Wood, where four hundred Kansas troops checked and drove back ten thousand rebels. And of these facts, the confederates are themselves fully aware. Recently at Spring river, eight hundred Kansas troops encountered six thousand rebels, covered by that stream and six miles of timber. This handful of heroic men offered a fight on open prairie, which was declined by the enemy; either because they expected us to repeat the folly of attacking them in their timber stronghold, or feared a defeat without its protection. It will require on our part, rapidity of movement and boldness of strategy to force them into a battle on the open field.

So much for efficiency. That heroic veteran, the late Lieutenant General of the army, now forced by age and infirmity into a retirement made glorious by the memories of a long life of patriotism and triumph, announced the fact that the ides of October would see his columns prepared to move. Hence, it is impossible not to believe that they are by this time complete in arms, equipments, means of transportation, and every other physical appliance of service.

Why, then, do they tarry? If Napoleon, with sixty thousand undisciplined recruits, scaling the frozen fastnesses of the Alps, and avoiding their hostile fortifications, could, in five weeks, reach the plains of Lombardy, pierce the Austrian lines, and annihilate the army of Melas, a hundred and twenty thousand strong, on the field of Marengo, thereby emancipating the whole of Italy, shall it be said that we cannot surmount the hills of Virginia and Kentucky, in spite of their defenses, and penetrating to the heart of the rebellion, strike in detail their armies, inferior to our own in numbers, arms, equipment, discipline, and all that constitutes the true soldier, and stretched along a line of over two thousand miles in extent—destroying the heterogenous hosts as we go, or scattering them in consternation, and restore to the rule of the Republic those fair regions now cursed by a usurpation more intolerable than that of the Austrian, and which holds in bonds of terror even those wretched men who are committed to its support? Mr. President, to doubt our ability is disgraceful.

Let it not be said that the snows of winter are upon us. If Washington could march his barefooted soldiers over the frozen roads of New Jersey, their footsteps marked with blood, and, in the middle of winter, cross the Delaware, filled with floating ice, can we not, at the same season, move our well clad legions towards the mild valleys of the South to re-establish that freedom which their sufferings secured?

Will you wait till spring, when the roads, if ever, will become impassable? or till our troops shall have been decimated by the diseases of summer? No. Clear this war of the doubts that surrender its purpose; give to the volunteer a battle cry; cherish that enthusiasm which is indispensable to success, and which nerved the conscripts of Napoleon to the achievement of victory without reference to disparity of numbers. See that your volunteers are not thrown upon artillery without preparation; they must see the guns, count them, hear the whistle of their balls, and thus prepared, no strength of fortifications can resist them; they are the most effective troops on earth. He who doubts this, or underrates them in comparison with others, knows but little of their energy of purpose, and their devotion to their country and their flag.

The occupation of the rebel States by our army is a military necessity. I laugh to scorn the policy of wooing back the traitors to their allegiance by seizing and holding unimportant points in those States. Every invitation extended to them in kindness, is an encouragement to stronger resistance. The exhorting policy is a failure; so long as they have four million slaves to feed them, so long will this rebellion be sustained. My word for it, sir, long before they reach the point of exhaustion, the people of this country will lose confidence in their rulers. And it is unreasonable to expect the loyal citizens of the rebel States to manifest their desire to return to their allegiance, while their homes and families are in the power of their oppressors. Did the Italians welcome Napoleon till he had expelled their tyrants, and thereby proved his ability to protect them? So with the people of the disloyal States; march your armies there; engage and scatter the forces of the enemy; whip somebody; evidence your ability to protect the loyal citizens, their homes and families; and then, and not till then, will they rally to your standard by thousands and tens of thousands.

I have alluded, Mr. President, to the slave population of the rebel States. It is claimed by the friends of slavery that the institution is a source of military strength. The slaves are made not only to feed and clothe their oppressors, but to build fortifications for their defence; and even in some cases to bear arms in their service. The slaveholders are right—and they are wrong; the institution is an element of strength, but only while it exists; withdraw that element, and the rebellion falls of its own weight. The masters will not work, and they must eat. In my opinion, the obtaining possession of those slaves by the Government would be more effective in crushing out the rebellion, than the seizure, if it could be made, of every ounce of ammunition they possess.

March your armies into the heart of their confederacy; win one victory; oppose kindness to cruelty; and as the peasantry of France rallied to the standard of Napoleon on his return from Elba, so will the slaves, with one impulse, flock to ours. The General who commands the army, will be received with the same acclaim as was Bonaparte; they will hail him as their liberator and friend, and by their very numbers will secure safety to his army. No trouble, then, in obtaining information of the enemy's operations. Interested in our success—grateful as they will be faithful—every movement will instantly be reported, endangering their champions and protectors. Peace will be restored, and the *cause* of the war removed; and then, in these halls, in the interests of humanity and a united country, we can deliberate and do justice.

Mr. President, in my opinion the policy of fortifications should be discarded. A capital dependent on such protection, is not worth preserving; the only sufficient bulwark for its defense, is formed by the loyal breasts of our citizen soldiery. Think no more of barracks for winter quarters; our troops do not desire them. Cheat yourself no longer with the delusive idea that your camps are still schools of instruction; henceforward, your lessons must be taught in the field. Advance rapidly, and strike boldly. The country is favorable; the climate invites; the cause demands. Advance, and all is accomplished; the Government is saved, and freedom is triumphant.

Great Western Railway of Canada.

We are officially informed that the resignation of C. J. Brydges, Esq., as General Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, was not presented to the Board of Directors at their meeting held in Hamilton on the 8th inst., and the probability now is that no such action will be taken by him. There was a general feeling of regret manifested by both shippers and railway men, when the announcement of his probable resignation was made a short time since, and we are sure that they will be gratified to learn that their apprehensions were unfounded.

We take pleasure in copying the following address presented to Mr. Brydges by the mechanics connected with the Great Western, and his reply thereto. We commend attention in particular to that portion of both documents referring to our late anticipated difficulties with Great Britain, and commend the spirit in which the remarks are made:

HAMILTON, January 8, 1862.

C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: We, the mechanics of the Great Western Railway of Canada, feel it to be our duty to congratulate you upon your safe arrival amongst us. In taking this course to express our feelings, we are actuated by a pure regard for your high character, and from a conviction that it is our duty to cultivate and perpetuate those kindly feelings which have existed between us for a series of years.

"You have, sir, our sincere wish that, as Manager of one of the largest commercial enterprises of Canada, you may still enjoy the confidence of all, and that you may long continue to administer the important affairs intrusted to you.

"In your absence our relations with the neighboring Republic have been of a very critical nature. War would, had it occurred, have spread desolation amongst us. We rejoice, however, that the war cloud has passed; and we now sincerely hope that our relations with our American friends will remain cemented by the bond of commerce, and that the demon of war may never be let loose to increase the angry feeling which has unhappily existed of late, and which we deeply deplore.

"We, sir, hail your presence in our midst with feelings of pleasure, knowing, as we do, that your experience has hitherto been equal to every emergency.

"Accept, then, sir, the compliments of the season to you and yours, and may you continue to enjoy uninterrupted happiness in your domestic circle.

"Signed on behalf of the mechanics of the Great Western Railway.
"H. H. WHITTON, Chairman.
"THOS. L. WILSON, Secretary.
"HAMILTON, January 7, 1862."

"GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for the very kind terms in which you welcome me back amongst you, and I can assure you that it is a source of very great gratification to me to receive this renewed assurance of your confidence and good wishes. It has always afforded me very great pleasure to do everything in my power to promote the welfare and happiness of the mechanics of the Great Western Railway, and I hope to have many future occasions of being serviceable to them. They are a body of men who always perform their duty in a most satisfactory and creditable manner, and who are an honor both to the company they serve and the country in which they reside.

"I rejoice exceedingly to find on my return the traffic of the line in so very prosperous a condition, and that it has been conducted with its usual regularity and dispatch.

"I fully share your very proper expression in regard to the prospects which for a time unhappily threatened to disturb those peaceful and mutually advantageous relations which have so long existed between this country and the United States.

"It was with very great satisfaction that I learned, on my arrival, that the threatened complications had been so happily averted; and I rejoiced especially because it gave me the assurance that those friendly and personal relations which have for so many years existed between the employees of this Company and the public of America would not be in any degree disturbed—whilst I am sure that, as good citizens, if the occasion should most unhappily arise, you would one and all do your duty to your country. I am sure that the knowledge that such is the case can only strengthen the feelings of respect entertained for you by our neighbors, and that they will now join heartily with us in rejoicing that the danger has passed of disturbance of that good feeling which has so long existed, and which has been productive of such great and important advantages to both countries.

"In conclusion, allow me to thank you most warmly for your good wishes for my family and myself.
"C. J. BRYDGES."

Rebel Foray in Iowa.

[From the Iowa State Register, 8th.]

Hon. H. W. English, Senator from Fremont county, brings us the intelligence that a band of secession marauders, some 30 in number, headed by a ruffian named Warren Price, made a foray into McKissock's Grove, in the southern part of Fremont county on Tuesday morning of last week. About a dozen of these outlaws proceeded at one o'clock in the morning to the residence of T. F. Fugitt, nearly a mile north of the State line. Five or six of them entered the house and struck a light to assist them in their depredations. On awaking, Mr. Fugitt, without being observed, escaped into another room, from which, after arming himself with a gun, he returned. One of the marauders cried out, "the d—d black abolitionist is going to shoot us!" and in great alarm the whole party, save one, beat a retreat from the house. Mr. Fugitt fired as they turned to retreat, and he thinks, although he does not know certainly, that the shot from his gun entered the back of one of the villains. One of the miscreants remained, and at the time the gun exploded, he was in the act of pulling out a drawer from the bureau. Thinking he had but an empty gun to contend with, he drew a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in the arm of Mr. Fugitt. He fired a second time, the ball passing through the same arm. Mr. F., although partially disabled, clubbed his musket, and advancing on the assailant, struck him a severe blow on the head; but while in the act of doing so, the pistol was again discharged, and Mr. F. fell to the floor with a terrible wound in the neck. After he had fallen, the cowardly ruffians returned, insulted the helpless wife and children, spurned the inanimate body of the husband, wantonly destroyed what property they could lay their hands on, and finally left the house and farm, after stealing eleven horses which were on the place.

It appears that a young man named Findlay had followed the marauders at a safe distance, and had watched their movements, and after they had left the house he went in and rendered what service he could to the family. Through his agency the neighbors in the grove were soon apprised of the outrage; and at sunrise thirty-five mounted, men under the lead of Mr. English, were following hard after the band. Two of Mr. E.'s company, who had been detailed as scouts, came up with two of the band in Iowa who had six stolen horses in their possession. A running fire took place between the parties, which resulted in the death of one of the villains. The other was wounded and taken, and the horses recaptured. Mr. English's company moved on into Missouri, and before 12 o'clock of the same day, eleven men were arrested, four of whom were conclusively identified as a part of the band which had entered Mr. Fugitt's house. The captured villains are now in jail at Sidney.

When Mr. English left Fremont county last week, Mr. Fugitt was still living, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. Greenhow, the Conspirator.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Press, 8th.]

It is stated, by those who know, that among the papers taken in the house of that adroit and fearless rebel, Mrs. Rose O. H. Greenhow, are a number of most interesting and piquant epistles from many distinguished individuals. Mrs. Greenhow is the widow of the well-known explorer, Robert W. Greenhow, who resided in this city for a long time, and afterwards removed to California, where he died. She returned to Washington subsequent to his death, and was engaged in prosecuting certain claims in which her husband was interested, alternately appealing to Congress and the United States Supreme Court. A handsome person, pleasing address, good education and great conversational powers, gave her considerable influence in certain circles here and elsewhere, and, as she was strongly pro-slavery, made her a special favorite of the Southern statesmen, and of all those who sympathized with them. Thus, she not only attended to her own affairs, but took charge of the affairs of others. Mrs. Greenhow was much more popular with the gentlemen than with the ladies.

Her residence was the resort of most of those in arms against the Government, and if their tender missives to this fashionable and dashing *intriguante* ever see the light of day, some amusing results will ensue. I give it as the mere rumor, that among her correspondents are the venerable and virtuous ex-President of the United States, James Buchanan, and the equally virtuous, but not quite so venerable President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, Jeff. Davis. I have not seen their letters, which are supposed to be under the lock and key of the Secretary of War, but it is suggested that these two apostles of secession more than once prove that they were not insensible to the great influence of Mrs. G. Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane (Joe Lane), are also said to figure in this interchange of opinions, and the polished and graceful Yancey adds some of his choicest contributions to the collection. General Cameron, however, is so prudent and cautious in regard to these letters that I presume they will never be permitted to see the vulgar light of day.

Mr. Lovejoy's Sequestration Bill.

In the House of Representatives, on the 8th, Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the consideration of the House, empowering the Generals in command who may take possession of any inhabited portion of the rebellious States to appoint Commissioners of Sequestration, whose duty it shall be:

First—To take possession, for the use of the United States, of all property, real and personal, found without owners.

Second—To convert all such personal property into money, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Third—To sell at auction all homesteads sequestrated.

Fourth—To give homesteads not exceeding 150 acres to such settlers as shall occupy the same for three years.

Fifth—The remainder of the lands to be surveyed and disposed of as other such property of the United States.

The Advance Movement.

The pressure brought to bear on Congress, the Executive and the heads of the army, for an advance movement is beyond all precedent in the history of this war. The "On to Richmond" fever was nothing to it; but this time there is certainly more reason for the public impatience than there was then. The mails come laden down with letters to prominent men urging an attack upon the rebel strongholds. It is manifest that this feeling is shared in by nearly every person high in authority, and it is the will of the general commanding alone that prevents the word "forward" being given. There are indications of advance in every direction, yet the same could be said at any time during the last three months. Furloughs are not permitted; our army has not gone into winter quarters, and the accumulation of military material is enormous.—*Dispatch to the N. Y. World.*

☞ The population of the city of New York is estimated at 900,000 persons, of whom 400,000 persons reside in tenement houses, or houses containing four families and upwards.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

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"The Union, It Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It has aimed to be Right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

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JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
IMPROVEMENT OF THE MORAL, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES.
THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
FREE HOMESTEADS FOR THE LANDLESS,
ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSRY.
NO POLITICAL JOBBERY,
HONEST MEN FOR OFFICES,
ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT,
A SOUND CURRENCY, AND DEATH TO ALL "WILD CAT SHINPLASTERS."

And the prosecution of the War against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this wicked rebellion against the best and most beneficent Government that ever existed in the world, has become fearfully strong, yet the American Republic is far stronger. The loyal "Mudsills" will yet subjugate the arrogant Oligarchy. To this patriotic end the TRIBUNE will work without growing weary, until the Union has made a footstool of its foes.

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2nd.—THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY—Casualties by Sea and Land—Extraordinary Events of all kinds.
3rd.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
4th.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER Political, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.
5th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND OF State Legislatures—Important Speeches and Documents.
6th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY article the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial Paper.
7th.—VERY CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL and Horticultural articles by "RURAL" and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
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For Elevating Grain received from Cars alongside Stores—¼ cent per bushel will be charged extra.
Flour received from G. T. Cars at Stores, and delivered within 48 hours after delivery of advice notice, [illegible] cent per barrel will be charged; and what may remain on storage, 4 cents for the first month, and [illegible] cents for each subsequent month—Insurance extra.
Pork, Beef, Lard, and West India produce—as per agreement.
Freight intended for the Stores must be consigned on Bill of Lading.
JAMES HOLIDAY & BRO.,
[ja10k271-3t] Office, Young's Building, Canal Basin.

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON,
CASH JOBBING HOUSE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades,
FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
No. 70 Lake Street.
Post Office Box 2618, Chicago, Ill.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 154 Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc18-1y]

Holiday Presents.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.,
Made in the best possible manner, from our own stock of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps,
And Gentlemen's Furs,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
oc22-g984-3m 192 Lake-st., corner of [illegible]

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,
ELEGANT GIFTS,
RICH VASES,
PARIAN IMAGES,
TOILET BOTTLES.
Shown with pleasure and sold low by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet [illegible]
No. 202 Randolph street.

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several [illegible] with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted [illegible] Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible] Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to [illegible] 100 Lake street, and examine those [illegible]

Hernia or Rupture.—P. E. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
[illegible] 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
EXCESSES OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILERS,
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
FUEL BILLS.
[illegible] be entirely removed and prevented from [illegible] by using
FULTON'S COMPOUND.
For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 181 LAKE STREET.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
AND LITHARGE.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 6146.
E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

For the Soldiers.

GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—All kinds of Gloves and Military Gauntlets, [illegible]

Dry Goods.

COTTONS AT WHOLESALE.

Just Received

500 PACKAGES OF

SHEETINGS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, TICKS, SHIRTINGS, STRIPES, DENIMS, DE LAINES.

Comprising all the Standard Makes,

BOUGHT BEFORE THE

Recent Great Advance in Domestics,

AND WILL BE SOLD

FOR NETT CASH

Below (the present) Agents Prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

NOS. 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET.

[de28-k65-tfe1'62]

Express Freight Lines.

TRANSPORTATION.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line,

— VIA —

Great Western, New York Central and Connecting Roads,

TO AND FROM

THE EAST AND WEST,

Controled and operated by the roads forming the Line.

Ample facilities for giving prompt despatch to property, via

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

TO AND FROM

Chicago, New York, Boston, &c.

For Bills Lading and Contracts, apply at Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

MERCHANTS VISITING THE EAST

Are requested to call at the Company's FREIGHT and TICKET Offices, for Bills of Lading, Contracts, Tickets, &c.

In Boston, deliver Freight at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.

In New York, deliver Freight at Hudson River Rail road, No. 72 Warren street, or to "People's Line of Steamers, foot of Cortland street.

Mark Packages: Via "Suspension Bridge."

E. P. BEACH, Agent, 273 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 21 State street, Boston.

JULIUS MOVIUS, General Agent, Buffalo.

A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent, Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Chicago, January 1st, 1862. jal-k128-1m

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS LINE.

1862..................1862.

Under Management and control of the "Great Western Railway" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "Great Western Railway Company" are to running an

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN

Through from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Portland

Without Change of Cars.

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is made to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to Freight, and at regular Railroad Tariff Rates.

Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Great Western Railway Company, Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, Chicago.

jal-k129-1m

Insurance.

MANHATTAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York.

CHANGE of AGENCY.

This old and reliable Institution, with a Cash Capital and Surplus of over

$400,000,

Is now represented in this city by the undersigned, who would be pleased to see all its former patrons and friends.

HALL & COMPANY,

Chicago, Jan. 6, 1862. No. 160 South Water St.

[ja7k224-1w]

Storage.

WINTER STORAGE.

MONTREAL PRODUCE STORES,

LACHENE CANAL BASIN,

(Connected with G. T. Railway during Winter.)

RATES OF GRAIN AND FLOUR STORAGE.

Grain received from G. T. R. Cars at Stores—2 cents per bushel will be charged for the first 20 days or less; after that, 2 cents additional up to the 1st May.

For Elevating Grain received from Cars alongside Stores—½ cent per bushel will be charged extra.

Flour received from G. T. Cars at Stores, and delivered within 48 hours after delivery of advice notice, 2 cent per barrel will be charged; and what may remain on storage, 4 cents for the first month, and 2½ cents for each subsequent month—Insurance extra.

Pork, Beef, Lard, and West India produce—as per agreement.

Freight intended for the Stores must be consigned on Bill of Lading.

JAMES HOLIDAY & BRO.,

[ja16k271-3t] Office, Young's Building, Canal Basin.

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON,

CASH JOBBING HOUSE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

No. 70 Lake Street.

Post Office Box 3618, Chicago, Ill. de13-h089-3m

DRAKE & BRO.

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.,

No. 154 Clark Street, Chicago.

[oc18-1y]

Holiday Presents.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A complete assortment of

LADIES' FURS,

CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.,

Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.

Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps,

And Gentlemen's Furs,

In great variety.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,

de25-g394-3m 122 Lake st., corner of Wells.

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,

ELEGANT GIFTS.

RICH VASES,

PARIAN IMAGES,

TOILET BOTTLES.

Shown with pleasure and sold low by

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Goods, No. 202 Randolph St.

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. oc24-w-3m

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. BALDT, 106 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the difference from the natural when adjusted to the head. All the newest styles always the newest Paris fashions. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

Hernia or Rupture.—P. E. ... M. D., having discovered a permanent Cure for this disease by the use of an External Medicine that does not interfere with business pursuits, can be consulted at his office, southwest corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill., room No. 2, (up stairs.) Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Post Office Box, 2232. de19-h017-1m

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

... HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that nearly two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

... next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and thereby to the lungs. ... Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should know that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

Symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear ... very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are but few of the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in ... cases.

... of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy, ... to all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy ... month, no benefit is received, the amount paid ... returned.

... of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use ... with full and clear directions.

..., 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

... superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," ... "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & ..., J. H. Reed & Co., and J. E. S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM

EXCESSES OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

VARIOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,

FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the ... quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

...h366-6m

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Dyspepsy, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Piles, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of cure.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and see for themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in Metropolitan Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters of inquiry by address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

Can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

FULTON'S COMPOUND.

For sale only by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 181 LAKE STREET.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,

Bar and Sheet Lead,

LINSEED OIL,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, AND LITHARGE,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 6... E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

For the Soldiers.

GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—All kinds of Gloves and Military Gauntlets, Cavalry Sabres, Infantry Swords, Field Officers and Line Officers' Swords, Revolvers, Sashes, Belts, and Bowie Knives, Sword Straps, Boots, Cross Sabres, ... besides the new and indispensable Camp Candlestick ... the cheapest and best, for sale by E. R. BOWEN, ... Clark street, (up stairs,) over the U. S. Express Office.

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

de13-g699-6m Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

au22-g129-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

no14-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal.

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

de13-h798-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13-h781-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h763-3m] FREDERIK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h309-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g791-6m

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je16'61-ly

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

au15'60-ly No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. jy26-g332tojel-64

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Regilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26-ly

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

(NO. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap8-f771-ly

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago

B. E. CLARK & CO., 133 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 520 Broadway, New York.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs. se6'61-ly

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Notice to Grocers.

INTERESTING TO

GROCERS,

HOTEL PROPRIETORS,

AND ALL OTHERS.

We are constantly getting out large quantities of

NEW HAMS,

Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also,

Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc.

Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any size

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit.

LELAND & MIXER,

Packing House and Store foot of South Water street opp. Mich. Central Freight House. de23-k133-1m

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending sample by express (charges paid) and stating quantity and price. WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, de16-k... No. 6½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1862.

Regulars and Volunteers.

[Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Eve. Post.]

As the war goes on, and as the volunteers grow more and more familiar with the details of the service and have fuller opportunities of observing men and things around them, it is obvious that they regard with less and less favor the officers of the regular army. Six months ago, happy was the regiment that could get a West Point man to command it. The fact that a man had passed five years of his boyhood at the Military Academy was held to be sufficient proof of his qualifications for almost any position in the army. The volunteer officers, many of them men of great talents and natural capacity for command, and of high social and political station, modestly submitted to the pretensions of the regulars, and yielded a certain deference to their assumed superiority.

But, after serving with them for six or eight months with ample opportunities of testing their merit, the more observant and capable volunteer officers find their respect for the regulars sensibly abated. The following are some of the remarks on this subject which have been made to me by candid and judicious men, in whose powers of correct observations and recollection I have much confidence.

They say that it does not follow because a man has been graduated at West Point he is necessarily a man of talent. To get through the Academy only requires average intelligence, industry and steadiness. The ablest men at West Point have generally entered the Engineer and Topographical Corps, and those two corps, the volunteers readily admit, are composed of officers of decided ability, and of scientific attainments of the highest value to the army. They also concede the general superiority in skill of the regular artillery officers. But here their concessions stop. They maintain that the regular infantry and cavalry officers excel neither in talent nor in knowledge the volunteer officers of the same ranks, and in many cases, where personal comparisons are made, the regulars are pronounced to be positively inferior. The volunteers claim that many of their regiments are better drilled and better managed than the regulars. They say that the majority of the regular officers have lost what knowledge they brought from West Point, because they have had no opportunity to exercise it, having wasted their lives since for the most part in dull service at slenderly garrisoned forts, or in petty warfare with the Indians, so that few of them have ever seen a hundred soldiers together till this war broke out. They accuse them, too, of ignorance of human nature and of the art of managing and leading masses of men—an ignorance incidental to them on the barbarous frontier, surrounded only by savages and by a few parties whom they regarded and treated as servants rather than as soldiers. Even some of the general officers recently appointed, on the strength of their West Point education, are said to be incapable of drilling their commands. One of them, who has been on the other side of the Potomac for six months, made, soon after he assumed the command, an attempt to drill his brigade, and having produced only confusion by his blundering orders, prudently relinquished the attempt, and has since creditably confined himself to less ambitious performances.

But the most serious charge against the regular officers, and one that unhappily cannot be controverted, is that, with a few honorable exceptions, their hearts in this great struggle are not entirely and cordially with the Government. West Point seems to have been for many years a seminary of southern prejudices. It is hard to find a regular officer who is not full of such prejudices. The opinion is very common among them that the North brought on the war by unjust and unreasonable agitation against southern feelings and interests; that politically, on the slavery question, the South is entirely right and the North entirely wrong, and that the North can at any time restore peace by taking a proper position on this point, that is, by consenting to the extension of slavery and restoring the slaveholders to their former domination in our nation councils. They admit that the South has done wrong in rebelling, and that the rebellion must be put down; but its suppression must be effected without touching the sacred, the divine institution of slavery, and, if possible, without hurting any of its defenders. If the war can be so managed that no great damage shall be done to the slaveholders till 1864, a combination may then be formed to bring about a pro-slavery peace, and a reconstruction of the Union on a Southern basis, by electing to the Presidency McClellan or some other pro-slavery General, to whom the slaveholders will not have the violent antipathy they express towards Mr. Lincoln.

Such are the notions which the more intelligent volunteers ascribe to the regulars, with some exceptions. The volunteers, rank and file, they say, are full of ardor and enterprise, and would go ahead, if allowed, and finish the war in a few months. But they are held in check by the unsympathizing regulars, who dread the triumph of their own government, and are secretly longing for some decent mode of restoring southern supremacy.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will look into this matter, and confirm no man who is tainted with disloyal sentiments. The present war can no more be carried on successfully with such agencies than could the Revolutionary war, if our armies had been commanded by men who believed that the Stamp act and Tea tax were constitutional, that Great Britain had been foully abused by our politicians, and that all the trouble had been created by pestilent agitators, like Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, Franklin and Hamilton.

OLIVER.

Expedition of a Comic Section of the Mackerel Brigade into Accomac.

[Orpheus C. Kerr, the humorous Washington correspondent of the New York *Mercury* writes as follows:]

EDITOR T. T.—'Twas early morn, my boy. The sun rushed up the eastern sky in a state of patriotic combustion, and as the dew fell upon the grassy hillsides, the mountains lifted up their heads and were rather green. Far on the horizon six rainbows appeared, with an American eagle at roost on the top one, and as the translucent pearl of the dawn shown between them, and a small pattern of blue sky with thirty-four stars broke out at one end, I saw—yes, it ees! it ees, our Banger in the Skee-y!

At least that is what N. P. Willis said; and, if it ain't so, what's the use of having a flag.

The reason why the heavens took such an interest in the United States of America was the fact, that Captain Villiam Brown, of Company A, Regiment 5, Mackerel Brigade, was to make a great expedition into Accomac county on the morning. Twelve years was the period originally assigned, my boy, for the preparation of this great expedition; but when the Government heard that the Accomac rebels were making candles of all the fat Boston men they took prisoners, it concluded to do something during the present century. Villiam Brown was assigned to the command of the expedition.

Previous to starting, Villiam Brown called a meeting of his staff, for the purpose of selecting such officers only who had slept with Hardee, and knew beans.

"Gentlemen," said Villiam, seating himself at a table on which stood the Oath and a clean tumbler, "I wish to know which of you is the greatest shakes in a sacred skrimmage."

A respectable leftenant stepped forward with his hand upon his boozum.

"Being a native of Philadelphia," says he, "I am naturally modest; but only yesterday, when two rebels pitched into me, I knocked them both over, and am here to tell the tale."

Villiam Brown gave the speaker a piercing look, my boy, and says he:

"Impostor! beware how you insult the United States of America. I fathom your falsehood," says he, "by my knowledge of Matthew Maticks. You say that two chivalries pitched into you, and you knocked them both over. Now, Matthew Maticks distinctly says that two into one goes *no times* and *nothing* over. Speaker of the House remove this leftenant to the donjon keep. He's Ananias Number 2."

The officer from Philadelphia being removed to the guard-house, where there is weeping and wailing, and picking of teeth, another leftenant stepped forward:

"I deal with technicalities," says he, "and can post you in the law."

"Ha!" says Villiam, softly sipping the Oath, "then I will try you with an abstract question, my beautiful Belvideary. Supposing Mason and Slidell were your friends, how would you work it to get them out of Fort Warren?"

"Why," said the leftenant pleasantly, "I'd sue out a writ of Habeas Jackass, and get the New York *Herald* to advertise the government not to let them out."

"Yes," says Villiam, meditatively, "that would be sure to do it. I'll use you to help me get up my Proclamation."

"Now, gentlemen," said Villiam, "I will say a few words to the troops, and then we will march according to Hardee."

The section of the Mackerel Brigade being mustered in line against a rail-fence, my boy, Captain Villiam Brown shut one eye, balanced himself on one foot, and thus addressed them:

"Fellow Soldats! (Which is French.) It was originally intended to present you with a stand of colors; but the fellow-citizen who was to present it has only got as far as the hundred and fifty-second page of the few remarks he intended to make on the occasion, and it is a military necessity not to wait for him. (See Scott's Tactics, Vol. III. p. 24.) I have but a few words to say, and these are them: Should any of you happen to be killed in the coming battle, let me implore you to *Die without a groan*. It sounds better in history, as well as in the great, heart-stirring romances of the weekly palladium of freedom. How well it reads, that 'Private Muggins received a shot in the neck, and *died without a groan*.' Soldats! Bullets have been known to pass clean through the thickest trees, and so I may be shot myself. Should such a calamity befall our distracted country, I shall *die without a groan*, even though I am a grown person. Therefore, fear nothing. The eyes of the whole civilized world are upon you, and History and domestic Romance expect to write—that you *died without a groan*."

At the conclusion of this touching and appropriate speech, my boy, all the men exclaimed: "We will!" except a young person from New York, who said that he'd rather "Groan without a die;" for which he was sentenced to read Seward's next Letter.

The army being formed into a grand quadrilateral, (see Raymond's Tactics,) moved forward at double-quick, and reached Accomac just as the impatient sun was rushing down. With the exception of a mule, the only Virginian to be seen was a solitary chivalry, who had strained himself trying to raise some interest from a Confederate treasury note and didn't get away.

Observing that only one man was in sight, Captain Villiam Brown, who had stopped to tie his shoe behind a large tree on the left, made a flank movement on the chivalry.

"Is these the borders of Accomac?" says he, pleasantly.

"Why!" says the chivalry, giving a start, "you must be Lord Lyons."

"What makes you think that?" asked Villiam.

"Oh, nothing—only your grammar," says Chivalry.

This made Villiam very mad, my boy, and he ordered the bombardment to commence immediately; but as all the powder had been a placed on board a vessel which could not arrive under two weeks, it was determined to take possession without combustion. Finding himself master of the situation, Captain Villiam Brown called the solitary chivalry to him, and issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

CITIZEN OF ACCOMAC! I come among you not as a incendiary and assassin, but to heal your wounds, and be your long-lost father. Several of the happiest moments in my life were not spent in Accomac, and your affecting hospitality, will make me more than jealously watchful of your liberties and the pursuit of happiness. [See the Constitution.]

Citizen of Accomac! These brave men, of whom I am a spectator, are not your enemies. They are your brothers, and desire to embrace you in fraternal bonds. They wish to be considered your guests, and respectfully invite you to observe the banner of your forefathers. In proof whereof, I establish the following orders:

I.—If any nigger comes within the lines of the United States army to give information, whatsomever, of the movements of the enemy, the aforesaid shall have his head knocked off, and be returned to his lawful owner, according to the groceries and provisions of the Fugitive Slave Ack. [See the Constitution.]

II.—If any chicken or other defenceless object belonging to the South be brought within the lines of the United States army by any nigger, his heirs, administrators and assigns, the aforesaid shall have his tail cut off, and be sent back to his rightful owner at the expense of the Treasury Department.

III.—Any soldier found guilty of shooting the Southern Confederacy, or bothering him in any manner whatsomever, the same shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct, and pronounced an accursed Abolitionist.

VILLIAM BROWN, Eskevire,
Captain Comic Section Mackerel Brigade,
Commanding Accomac.

The citizen of Accomac, boy, received this proclamation favorably, and said he wouldn't go hunting Union pickets until the weather was warmer. Whereupon, Villiam Brown fell upon his neck and wept copiously.

The Union army, my boy, now holds undisputed possession of over six inches of the sacred soil of Accomac, and this unnatural rebellion has received a blow which shakes the rotten fabric to its shivering centre. The strong arm of the Government has at last reached the stronghold of treason, and in a few years this decisive movement on Accomac will be followed by the advance of our army on the Potomac.

Yours with expedition,
ORPHEUS C. KERR.

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On sale, also, a superb lot of Ladies' and Gentlemens' CARD CASES, a rich assortment of

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B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, December, 1861. de29-k945-1m

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oc24-g968-3m No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty seven (37), of mortgages, at page two hundred and thirty-three (233); Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received; and the others for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1863; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, then the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for five hundred and fifty dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, and which said premises are known and described as follows, to-wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2) in block fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN.

WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, Mortgagee.

114 Dearborn street, Chicago. jal1-k297-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37) of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-seven (327); Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received; and the others for the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800) each being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May, from the first day of November 1858, to the first day of May 1863; and whereas it is provided by said Mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, then the said principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall at once become due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interests due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, all of which premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and are known and described as follows, to wit: Thirty (30) feet east and adjoining the west thirty (30) feet of Lot number seven (7), in Block thirty-seven (37) of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the building and other improvements thereon situated. Lots one (1) to thirty four (34) inclusive, of Block twenty (20) of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvement thereon situated. Lots seven (7), eight (8) and ten (10), of Block twelve (12), of said South Branch Addition. Lots seven (7), eight (8) and eighteen (18), of Block thirteen (13), of said South Branch Addition. Lots three (3), eleven (11) and twelve (12), of Block twenty-seven (27), of said South Branch Addition.

FRANCIS P. CORBIN.

WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, Mortgagee.

114 Dearborn street, Chicago. jal1-k297-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Iram Nye, Samuel Hale, John V. Ayre, Joseph C. Bullock, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the Fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the Third Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl't's Sol'r. ja10-k379-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 7th day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs. ja4-k190 4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Samuel Russell vs. Lamberton C. Hall, Emeline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Garden City Building Association.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Edward S. Hall, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago: Notice is hereby given to the said Edward S. Hall, that the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 31st day of December, 1861, against the above named defendants, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March next, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Edward S. Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl't's Sol'rs. jal-k341-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1862.—Philip J. Price and David Morris vs. Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 26th day of December, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris and against the estate of the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, for the sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

BAILEY & GARY, Pl'ff's Att'ys. de31-k... 4w

Commission Merchants.

SLOAN & FERRELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

22 SOUTH WATER STREET,

For the sale and storage of Flour, Pork, Grain, Butter, Eggs, Game, Poultry, and Country Produce generally. Consignments solicited, and advances made on the same.

W. P. SLOAN. [ja8-k288-3t] J. H. FERRELL.

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 82 Randolph street, as

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS

And General Commission Agents.

Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call.

P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very finest quality of the above goods that can be procured, and trust by studying the wants of the public to merit a share of the patronage. ja8-k247-1m

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 ... Buildings, St. Louis.

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A. PEUGNET,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Office No. 2 Hilliard's Block, Post Office Box 2282.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., Peter Morgan, Wiley & Co., ... Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe19'60-ly

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

28 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3087.

Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.

WM. B. HIBBARD. [de18-h897-3m] JESSE M'ALLISTER.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [ja14-k916] C. H. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

mh3'58

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago,

S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. M. HOW

[au26-g447-6m]

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de3'61-ly] E. O. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

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138 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

no14-h395m

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. [oc29-g599-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g797-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,

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Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY, [au25'61-ly] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6187, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au16-c891-ly

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ja28'61-ly

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au15-a126-ly] E. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 156 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no28-h336

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'60-ly

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-ly

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh2-c157-ly

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. [au1760-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. [jy30-ly] M. S. YARWOOD.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD, [fe29'60-ly] E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

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Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy10'61-ly

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers. se6-61-ly

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap15'61-ly

M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 238 and 240 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

mh21'60-ly

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON, [ap15] E. L. STEVENS.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

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Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and made to order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

[ja16-a50-ly]

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SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4156. no4-h77-ly

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR WORSTED,

BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,

HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,

SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS.

Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions

WOOLEN HOSIERY.

Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.

We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.

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41............LaSalle Street............41.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:45 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5.00 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M. my11 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 12:30 P. M.; through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.

5:45 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford.

Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc19-ly

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY Dec. 24, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: For Fulton and Iowa, Galena, Dunleith, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points: 11:45 A. M. and 11:55 P. M. For Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points; 5:30 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy1

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861...............................1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. at 5 A. M., reach Clyde at 6.25 A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at 8.00 A. M., Carey at 8.50 A. M., Bellefontaine at 11.17 A. M., Urbana at 12.10 P. M.—Dine—connecting with the train on the Col., P. & Ind. Road, reaching Columbus at 2.30 P. M.; Springfield at 1.10 P. M., arriving in Dayton at 2.30 P. M., Hamilton at 4.35 P. M., and Cincinnati at 5.45 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.

Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.10 P. M. make direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.40 P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo.

Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

H. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.

de18-h814-6w L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Account Books.

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STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
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Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE.

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

[no18-h365-6m]

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

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PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER, [oc21-g923-6m] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

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MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

no19

LAKE STREET MILLS,

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NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy18 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

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ap17'61-ly 9 Board of Trade Building.

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MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connections with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

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WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 85 LASALLE STREET

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap11

Railroads.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

285 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections.)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED, AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburg for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

ALSO,

Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown,

With three daily trains to New York.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (430 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroad of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
N. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
C. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia.
HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
J. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

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CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:15 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 3:15 A. M. and 1st P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:30 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
6:10 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
5:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on all night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:10 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train for Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with train for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 6 A. M., Albany 4:15 A. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 4:35 A. M., Suspension Bridge 2:00 P. M., Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M. daily. 7:20 P. M., Fast Express, arrives in Chicago at 8:20 A. M., Fast Express; at 11:00 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7:20 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

8:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:15 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:50 A. M.

no3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 72 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 William street, New York; No. 77 Washington st., Boston; Depot, Cor. Pratt, Pittsburgh; No. 35 North st., Baltimore; and at General Depot, Philadelphia. no28-h356-3m

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express (with Sleeping Car) at 11:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express, at 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 5:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 10:00 A. M. (Saturdays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:30 A. M.—Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 5:30 P. M., Logansport 3:30 P. M., Decatur 3:50 P. M., Springfield 7:25 P. M., Alton 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 11:50 P. M., Terre Haute 1:35 A. M., Cairo 6:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M.—every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A. M., Springfield 1:25 P. M., Alton 10:55 A. M., St. Louis 1:00 A. M., Terre Haute 9:00 P. M., Cairo 1:10 P. M., Evansville 8:00 P. M., Cairo 8:45 P. M.

On Saturdays the 8:30 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn.
6:15 A. M.	7:25 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also the Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and ... Railroads, ... Parkersburg, and the towns on the Ohio River.

Trains arrive at Cincinnati at 9:00 P. M. ...

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, No. 52 Randolph street, Chicago.

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

THE CITY.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening about eight o'clock, was caused by the partial burning of a small wooden dwelling house on North Lasalle street. The damage was very slight.

THE MURRAY MURDER CASE.—The case of Peter Murray, charged with the murder of O'Neil, has has been set for trial on Wednesday afternoon of this week. The witnesses have all entered proper recognizances for their appearance on the occasion.

STEALING CANDLES.—Twenty-four pounds of stearine candles were stolen from an omnibus on Saturday, at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets. The property belonged to one Adolph Frank, and was taken by some petty thief who should have known better than to make light of such things.

PROF. ANDERSON, THE MAGICIAN.—Prof. Anderson, who deservedly stands at the head of the magical profession, will give a series of entertainments, commencing at Bryan Hall on the 27th inst., and will be assisted by his talented and versatile daughter. It would be entirely superfluous for us to endorse a performer so well known in the world of magic and the drama. Bryan Hall will scarcely accommodate the crowds who will throng to witness his wonderful performances.

CHANCE FOR A BRILLIANT LECTURE.—Edwin P. Whipple, Esq., one of the most finished scholars and brilliant essayists of the day, will arrive in this city to-morrow, on his way to Boston, from a lecturing tour. It would be a matter of universal gratification to hear the distinguished lecturer, and the Young Men's Committee should not fail to secure his services for the winter course.

THE SKATING PARKS.—The various skating parks were crowded to their utmost capacity on Saturday. At the Central and Ogden parks, carnivals were held, which were largely attended. The West Side skating park was the scene also of an unusually pleasant occasion. West Siders can boast of the finest skating park in the city, as far as natural advantages are concerned. We hail with delight the advent of muscular sociality.

ROBERT HELLER.—This brilliant musician and master of the necromantic art, will continue his magical and musical performances during the coming week. Unlike all other "Professors" of the mystic science, he carries with him no elaborate machinery, but his illusions are performed off-hand, and before your very eyes. You are requested to watch every movement, be certain you see, and after all you are convinced that you don't "see." But his "second-sight" is a marvel which has puzzled all the scientific and knowing ones. It is, in short, an unfathomable mystery which none can solve.

ANOTHER HORSE PRESENTATION. — Capt. John E. Kimberly, of Company K, Bell's Cavalry, was made an excessively happy man in an excessively short space of time on Saturday last, by the presentation of a splendid sorrel horse and equipments, and that, without offering a kingdom for them. The gift was a mark of esteem and appreciation from his numerous friends. The gallant Captain, and we use the adjective not as a common-place, for he has earned it by good service in the Mexican war, responded to a handsome off-hand speech made by E. G. Asay, Esq., upon the occasion of the presentation.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.—Business is moving southward on State street. We notice that H. S. Isham has opened at No. 230 State street, near Jackson, an exceedingly neat establishment in the line of jewelry, clocks, and repairing, with toys, fancy wares, and plated goods. It will be an acquisition to this part of the city. Mr. Isham has transferred his business to this city from Indiana, and we are confident he will profit by the change, while every token of increase in the trade of our city we welcome gladly. Mr. Isham comes with personal recommendations and endorsements, themselves happy auspices of the success we wish him.

CITY MORTALITY FOR 1861.—The following is the number of deaths occuring in this city during the month of December last:

West Division	61	Not stated	12
South	67		
North	34	Total number	195

Below will be found the mortality for each month during the years 1860 and 1861:

	1860.	1861.
January	115	178
February	129	129
March	180	172
April	131	162
May	102	134
June	153	131
July	209	209
August	308	309
September	173	247
October	149	170
November	170	155
December	138	196
Total	2,056	2,069

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Col. William F. Lynch of the 58th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was presented with a beautiful sword, sash and belt, on Friday last. The sword, one of Ames' best, with an elegant bronzed scabbard, was presented by the Chicago friends of the Colonel. The presentation took place at the Colonel's headquarters, Camp Douglas. The presentation speech was delivered by Daniel McIlroy, Esq., of Chicago, who spoke fervently of the Colonel's past success and future prospects. The speech was an able one, and characteristic of the man by whom it was delivered. The response by the Colonel was brief but touching. He feelingly alluded to the encouragement given him by friends, when success in life seemed far in the future, and closed by assuring them that the inscription and the sword—"May God protect the Right,"—should be his rule of action.

SIGN PAINTING EXTRAORDINARY.—Our attention has been called to a magnificent specimen of sign painting upon glass, for the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, designed and executed by Otto Stietz, No. 58 Wells street, which we venture to say has never been equalled in the Northwest. The design is a facsimile of an engine, tender, baggage and passenger coach, and is remarkable for the fidelity with which every line and shade is produced. The panel work, and the salient points of the entire design are eaten out of the body of the glass by acid, and gilded, giving that peculiar raised appearance necessary to bring out the sign in relief. The sign will be placed in the window of the office of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad under the Sherman House, on Monday, and we venture to predict that it will receive the admiring attentions of the pedestrians thronging that thoroughfare, and add materially to the reputation of the artist.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION—A NEW RECTOR.—The congregation attached to the above church, which is situated on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph ste., have called to the Rectorship, the Rev. Thos. Smith, formerly of Boonville, Missouri. Mr. S. entered upon his duties at the commencement of the present month. Driven from his home in Missouri by sectional difficulties, he has been temporarily residing in this city.

During the absence of Rev. Dr. Clarkson, last summer, he officiated in St. James' Church with great acceptance to the congregation, and his present settlement in the Church of the Holy Communion is a source of gratification to his numerous friends in Chicago. Mr. Smith is a young man of fine attainments, an excellent preacher and a successful and faithful parish-minister. It is not doubted that his connection with the Church of the Holy Communion will be the means of invigorating and rebuilding that interesting parish.

FOLLOWING AND INSULTING LADIES.—Last evening some news-boys at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, noticed a very well-dressed and respectable appearing man making some strange demonstrations to ladies thronging the vicinity and passing to and fro. They took pains to watch his movements. He would rush after every lone female, stop her if he could, and peer insultingly into her face. Ladies with companions he avoided. This performance was kept up, it appears, from six until about eight o'clock, when officer Butler chanced to observe the conduct. On Clark street, between Washington and Madison streets, he met a woman walking alone, and boldly seized and stopped her, using some language the officer could not comprehend. The lady was exceedingly frightened, and told him to walk where he was and she would return immediately. He did so, and she ran across the street, seeking refuge in the lamp store. Mr. Butler took the fellow into his custody, followed the lady, and hearing evidence enough from her to warrant him in so doing, placed his prisoner in jail. This morning, before Justice Davis, he gave his name as L. P. Phillips and said he belonged in the country. His guilt was evident, and the Court assessed a fine of $25, which was paid, and Mr. Phillips left the city as quickly as possible. His strange conduct led some to suppose he was insane, which possibly may have been the case.

THE HYDE PARK TRAGEDY.

TERMINATION OF THE INQUEST.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

CENSURE OF THE RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

The investigation of the Hyde Park tragedy which has been in progress during the past five days, closed on Saturday. The evidence was given to the jury at a quarter past three in the afternoon, and they retired to make up their verdict. Their session was a most stormy one, and it was not until eight o'clock in the evening, that a compromise was effected, and the verdict signed. The jury have discharged their duties, and so far as the Coroner is concerned, the case passes out of his hands. It is more than probable, however, that this is but the beginning of the end, and that the case must arise still more in detail and consequence before other tribunals.

The following is a summary of the evidence taken on Saturday:

H. E. SARGENT RECALLED.

To Mr. Haven.—I gave it as my opinion that notwithstanding the Cincinnati train was behind time, it had the right of way provided it did not interfere with other trains. Q. Upon the hypothesis that the Cincinnati train was 30 minutes behind time, what train would have had the precedence at Hyde Park? A. The Hyde Park train had the right of way, on its time, at that station. Q. Where did that train lose its right of way? A. It lost it where it began to get foehind time, technically. Q. Why does not the same rule apply to the Michigan Central train, which was also behind time? A. The Cincinnati train express being a fast train would not interfere with other trains and the Hyde Park train being a slow one would interfere. The matter of being behind time, is not the issue, however. Q.—Was it the duty of the conductor of the Cincinnati Express train to run around the curve at such a rate of speed as to control his train against any obstruction that would appear within the range of his vision? A.—I do not think it was. Q.—What, then, would have prevented a catastrophe to the Cincinnati train, had there been any other obstruction upon the track at Kenwood instead of the Hyde Park train? A.—Nothing. The track is kept clear, however, by men engaged for the purpose, and engineers and conductors run their trains confident that other employees attend to their duty. Q. How do you differ with Mr. Arthur in regard to the running of delayed trains? A. I assume you that trains running on time are expected to find others on time, and if they are not, that proper safeguards will be sent back to keep both out of danger. Q. If the Hyde Park train had the right of way, on its time, and those in charge of the train knew that the Cincinnati train was fifty minutes out of time, and the Hyde Park train made little or no stop at Kenwood station, and had reached a point in Chicago on time, and the Hyde Park train started from Kenwood with no train in view, was it the duty of the conductor or person in charge of the latter train to send back a flag to the curve? A. It was his duty to protect the rear of his train, unless he knew there was no possibility of being overtaken by one following. Q. Is it your opinion that a delayed train is solely charged by the rules of the road with the duty of signalizing the other delayed train, coming over the same road? A. I could probably answer in the affirmative, with the exception that it is incumbent upon the following train to be on the look-out for such signals.

To a Juryman.—It is not customary to run trains over the Michigan Central Railroad without brakemen. I am not aware that any such trains are run over that road. The Cincinnati train is not a mail train, has no stoppages to make of any account, and no baggage to deliver, and the baggage-master and conductor are therefore unneeded.

Q. Is the baggage-master alone sufficient to brake any train? A. It depends upon the weight of the train. The baggageman of the Cincinnati train has few duties as baggageman, and hence has nothing else to do to brake. In addition to this, he is aided by the conductor; assuming that he is the only person to man the brakes, I would not deem him sufficient. Who employed the boy who was acting on Wednesday? I am not informed.

Mr. Cook.—Mr. Knowlton has charge of this department. I made the arrangement with the young man.

Mr. Sargent.—Under those circumstances, I should consider the young man in the employ of the company. Q. Do you consider it the duty of a efficient brakeman in connection with the baggageman and conductor? A. If he has the strength to turn up a brake and make a turn or two on the track, he is as efficient as though he had the full strength of a man. Q. What would be the duty of the train, if, at this juncture, the conductor had been collecting fares and the boy had been filling papers in the rear car? A. Under the first place the conductor has no fares to collect at that place; then it would take but a few minutes for the conductor to rush to the rear car. Q. Are you an perfectly satisfied that I reached the Hyde Park depot at very near if not quite 7:30 and that five or six minutes only elapsed from the time we were upon the train. We made the usual run to Kenwood, not exceeding three minutes, in my judgment. The stop at Kenwood was very brief at Kenwood. I should say unusually short, and we were just starting from there when I heard Mr. Hilliard say that it was 7:30, and he stated in his testimony. I sprang up and jumped from the car, from the forward part. I am familiar with the construction of the track from Kenwood to Hyde Park. A a train at the station at the former place could be seen at a point somewhere more than a half mile southward—at least some portion of the train could be seen. There are about the same facilities for observing a train approaching Kenwood, provided a person stand on the right or proper side of the train. The track here, would be little lower than the platform. That train south of Kenwood would bring one upon the curve. I did not notice the Cincinnati train until after I had got off the cars. Heard no whistle nor signal from the Express train. I formed an opinion of the rapidity with which the Cincinnati train ran, from the rapidity with which the collision was commenced and finished, so to speak, and I should say that at the time of the shock it was going at the speed at which the Hyde Park train generally runs. My watch was set by Conductor Brown's watch, under the Tremont House, on the evening of Tuesday.

To a Juror.—The Hyde Park train sometimes may and may not run faster than twelve miles an hour. It did not make a full stop at Kenwood.

JOHN A. KNOWLTON RECALLED.

I wish to make a correction of an answer I made to a question a juryman put me regarding the duties of a conductor of the Hyde Park train as regards flagging. For the six years that I have been in the habit of riding on the Hyde Park train and other trains on the Illinois Central railroad, I have never known a flag to be sent back excepting the train was broken down, and the train unable to proceed by some other cause.

Q.—*By a Juror.*—Has the coincidence ever occurred that the Hyde Park train has been behind time when the Cincinnati Express has also been following it behind time?

A.—It has, to my knowledge, occurred several times.

The evidence was given to the jury at a quarter past three o'clock, and at eight o'clock in the evening, they came in with the following.

VERDICT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS

An inquisition was taken for the people of the State of Illinois, at Chicago, in the Court House in said county of Cook, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th days of January, A. D. 1862, before me, William JAMES, Coroner in and for said county, upon the view of the body of the late William T. Barron, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of twelve good and lawful men of the said county, who, being duly sworn to inquire, on the part of the people of the State of Illinois, into all the circumstances attending the death of the said William T. Barron, and by whom the same was produced; and in what manner; and when and where the said William T. Barron came to his death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said William T. Barron came to his death on the 8th day of January, 1862, at about ten minutes before 8 o'clock, A. M., by a collision caused by the Cincinnati Express train, belonging to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, running into the Hyde Park train, belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, while the latter train was standing, or just starting from the station house known as Kenwood, while both trains were behind time, the former about three quarters of an hour and the latter about ten minutes behind time, at the time of the collision.

2d, That the Michigan Central Railroad Company were guilty of neglect of duty and gross carelessness, in not providing for the train a proper number of brakemen; for allowing their employees to run their train at a dangerous rate of speed around a curve, with a *heavy track*, while behind time, knowing that other trains were liable to be upon the track at that time.

3d. That the conductor, Mr. John H. Cook, and the engineer, Mr. James Brown, belonging to said Cincinnati Express train, were also guilty of gross carelessness and neglect of duty in running their train at a rate of speed which rendered it impossible to stop their train while so behind time, within the distance which they could see ahead.

4th. That the Illinois Central Railroad Company and their conductor are also highly censurable in not providing for their train a bell rope, and also in encumbering said train with cars of wood so as to delay the same, and prevent it running on its published time, and for not leaving a signal to protect coming trains.

H. H. HARP, Foreman.
C. T. BOICE,
C. G. MAYER,
WALTER KIMBALL,
E. O. NEWBURY,
F. B. BROOKS,
EDWARD WENTWORTH,
P. E. MASSMEYER,
JOHN MIDDLETON,
BERNO GARNEL,
CHARLES WALSH,
J. W. WILSON.

THE TWELFTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Its Arrival in the City.

FULL DETAILS OF ITS CHARACTER AND ORGANIZATION.

The splendid Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Bryant commanding, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, en route for Leavenworth, Kansas, by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Disembarking at the depot, they marched through the city by platoons, and headed by a fine regimental band, which discoursed most excellent music, to the Central Depot, preparatory to leaving by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Their march was a perfect ovation, and their splendid bearing, truly soldier-like appearance, and well drilled character, won for them incessant and hearty plaudits from the thousands of admiring spectators who had assembled to witness the spectacle.

The "Twelfth" is the largest regiment that has yet left Wisconsin, numbering 1049 men. In the character of the men, it is inferior to none which have preceded it. The average weight of the men is 150 pounds, and the average height, five feet eight and four inches.

Company A is commanded by a Congregational minister, and has in its ranks about fifty church members. Prayer meetings are regularly held, and there is much religious interest.

The regiment is fortunate in having young and vigorous field officers, who have all been in active service during the present war. Col. Bryant, having had a military education, went in the 1st Regiment as Captain of the Madison Guards, the color company which he gallantly led in the battle of Falling Waters. Making no false pretensions, but thoroughly understanding his business, active and energetic, he is much liked by officers and men.

Lieut. Colonel Poole was First Lieutenant of the Governor's Guards, and Adjutant of the First Regiment, being extremely popular with his associates and proving himself a gentleman and a good soldier. He is no less liked in his present position. Major Strong was Captain of a Racine company in the Second Regiment, and was promoted to his present position, which he well fills, for the gallant exploit in defending himself against, and escaping from, the custody of a party of rebels, of which the papers had full accounts at the time. Adjutant Proudfit was Second Lieutenant of a Madison company in the First Regiment, and is a very popular officer.

The regiment has a splendid band and they executed some of the best martial music in a style we have seldom heard equaled. It is armed with Belgian rifles, thoroughly supplied with Sibley tents, and with every needed equipment. The first company came into camp Randall, at Madison, on the 25th of October, and the last on the 4th of November. The regiment has been paid up to the 8th of January, the amount required being between $50,000 and $60,000, much of which sum has been sent to the families and friends of the volunteers.

Colonel—GEORGE E. BRYANT.
Lieut. Colonel—Dewitt C. Poole.
Majors—William R. Strong.
Adjutant—James Kerr Proudfit.
Quarter-Master—Andrew Scott.
Physicians—Lemuel B. Mason.
Surgeon—Luther H. Cary.

1st Assistant—E. A. Woodward.
2d Assistant—St. Sure Landsfeldt.
Sergeant Major—Charles Reynolds.
Quarter-Master Sergeant—Henry Scott.
Com. Sergeant—Levi M. Breese.
Hospital Steward—Joseph W. Curtis.
Co. A.—Capt. N. McLeod, 1st Lieut. O. T. Mazoon, 2d Lieut. Francis Hoyt.
Co. B.—Capt. Olin Stephens, 1st Lieut B. F. Blackman, 2d Lieut. J. W. Lusk.
Co. C.—Capt. C. G. Loeber, 1st. Lieut. Francis Wilson, 2d Lieut. M. Curtis.
Co. D.—Capt. J. M. Price, 1st Lieut. Thomas Farmer, 2d Lieut. W. J. Norton.
Co. E.—Capt. Alonzo Kingsley, 1st Lieut. John Gillespie, 2d Lieut. L. T. Lindel.
Co. F.—Capt. Geo. C. Norton, 1st. Lieut. Levi Odell, 2d Lieut. Henry Sherman.
Co. G.—Capt. Daniel Howell, 1st Lieut. Chas. M. Olds, 2d Lieut. Jerome Bolton.
Co. H.—Capt. Milo E. Palmer, 1st Lieut. Nathan A. C. Smith, 2d Lieut. Chas. C. Lovett.
Co. I.—Capt. Hiram W. Warner, 1st. Lieut. Van S. Bennett, 2d Lieut. Jerome S. Tinker.
Co. K.—Capt. Daniel R. Sylvester, 1st Lieut. A. C. Chandler, 2d Lieut. Isaac Wickes.

The regiment is bound for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and is probably destined to share in the glory of Gen. Lane's great expedition. It is now on the way to that locality.

Chicago Commerce in 1800-'12.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your well-informed Washington correspondent has done the public a valuable service in the very interesting paragraph with which he concludes his letter of the 7th inst., relative to the old "Waste Book of Chicago Factory," found among the archives at Washington. He says truly that the book would "delight the heart of the Secretary" of our Historical Society, as we know it would the heart of every other person having any interest in the past history of Chicago. Cannot your correspondent do the public a still greater service by procuring the book for deposit in the Historical Society's collections?

The Society already possesses a considerable amount of material of this sort, in the shape of account books, &c. We have now before us—belonging to the Society—an ancient daybook, once the property of John Kinzie, Esq., one of the earliest settlers at this point. The first entry is dated "St. Joseph, 30th Sept'r, 1803," wherein Jacque Campeaux is debited with one pint mug lost, at 10s., and pair rifle moulds at 1s. 6d. Passing on to 1804, we find an entry dated "Chicago, 12th May, 1804," Mr. Kinzie having transferred his business to this place. The name of Chicago is spelled in many different ways: "Chicau," "Chicago," "Chicaugo," "Chicago," "Chicago," "Chicaugou," &c. On the 4th of July, 1804, the date changes to "Fort Dearborn"—the fort having been completed and named on that day.

Chicago had long been known as an important point of communication between the chain of lakes discharging into the Gulf of Mexico and that discharging into the St. Lawrence. In the Historical Society's collections is a copy of a map made at Quebec in 1688, wherein "Fort Checagou" is laid down in its proper position on the shore of "Lac des Illnois or Michiganay." In the old book before us we find many entries debiting various articles to "Peoria Adventure," "Kinkakee [Kankakee] Adventure," "Milwaukee Adventure," "Rock River Adventure," &c. The leaders at Chicago sent out adventures to the points named, for trading with the Indians, receiving in return peltries and furs in great variety. The magnitude of this trade may be fairly judged from the fact that a single invoice of furs from Peoria once amounted to ten thousand dollars. From an examination of these valuable papers it will be found that in point of population and trade this place was more important from 1804 up to the time of the massacre in 1819 than for many years subsequently. The inhabitants at that period were for the most part Canadians, half-breeds and Indians, with officials and employees of the Fur Company, and officers of the General Government. An enumeration of the persons who were here between 1804 and 1812 would probably extend to at least three or four hundred.

A fact so striking as this shows not only the value of the labors of the Historical Society, but should interest all our citizens to assist their efforts to the extent of their ability.

OCIE.

MUSICAL.—Mrs. Mattison, Mr. J. G. Lumbard and Frans Staab are announced to give a concert in Quincy shortly.

☞ *J. Isaac Williams's celebrated Panorama of the Rhine* will be exhibited in Metropolitan Hall each evening this week; also on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. jan3-lt.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1862.

The week closes on a more hopeful feeling in financial circles, though as yet it has not assumed a definite shape. The pork and provision trade is very active, and shipments eastward are only limited by the capacity of our three great railway lines. For the last two or three days, more freight has been offered than they could possibly take.

The more hopeful feeling to-day is based largely on the belief that as soon as it is known on the other side that Mason and Slidell have been given up, and that a rupture with England is now scarcely possible, foreign exchange, and with it the price of gold, will fall largely in the New York market. Private dispatches to-day, in anticipation of the foreign news, report sterling exchange lower and gold weaker. The high price of foreign exchange for some time past has not been owing to the balance of trade being against us, for it is well known that from our large exports of farm products, and small imports of liquors, silks and grave-gawns, the balance of trade has been in our favor, and Europe had been, up to the time the flurry caused by the Trent affair occurred, sending us large amounts of coin. English capitalists always have heavy amounts of money in New York on deposit for investment, and as soon as there was the least prospect of war between the United States and England, the capitalists ordered their funds home, and hence the price of foreign exchange has been, during the past week, as high as 114¾, perhaps higher. With the settlement of the Trent affair, these orders will be likely not only to cease, but the funds will probably be sent back to New York. Should our exports and foreign trade generally go on as usual, foreign exchange will very soon sink below the point where it will pay to ship specie, and the financial affairs of the country must rapidly improve.

For the last week, bankers and borrowers have been puzzled to know how to make loans on satisfactory terms. If currency were taken, would the lender be willing to take currency thirty or sixty days hence? This they were generally unwilling to do. The consequence, of course, was that very few loans were made. To-day some of the banks have relaxed somewhat, and are accommodating customers sparingly.

The character of our circulation is rapidly changing. Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Montreal money are disappearing—being held aside as reserve funds. The banks are paying out New York and New England money and Treasury notes. Should the anticipations of a fall in foreign exchange and the price of gold be realized, this state of things, from which there now seems to be no escape, cannot last.

New York Exchange is still abundant at former figures, viz.: ¼ selling and par buying, as the usual rates.

Gold—Gold was not held quite so firmly. The buying price was 2@2¼, selling nominal at 4. There was not much changing hands on any terms. The Indiana Branches and the Bank of Montreal are still redeeming their issues in coin at par cent.

MILWAUKEE—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The money market may, without exaggeration be said to be at a stand. Beyond the payment of checks and receiving deposits the banks are doing little or nothing. The offerings of short paper are very trifling, and likewise the demand for exchange. As for loans, it would be an impossibility to raise ten thousand dollars on the best time paper that could be made. The tendency of exchange is downward. We do not claim our quotations, but the more general buying rate is now at the inside figure. Gold is quoted ¼ per cent lower for round sums, but there is not really sufficient demand for it to give it any established premium above the buying rates, and we doubt whether any considerable amount could be disposed of at even the lowest quotation. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	¼@¾ prem.	¾@1 prem.
Gold	1¼@2 prem.	2½@3 prem.

CANADA MONEY AT A PREMIUM.—For the first time in a long period, the bank notes issued by the Canadian institutions are worth a premium here, the bankers buying among themselves at par. The reasons for this condition of things obvious. The specie suspensions of many of the banks of the state have largely enhanced the value of gold, the premium running from three to five per cent. Canada bills are worth the face of them in gold in Canada, and those merchants here who are selling wheat or produce there, find them quite as available. In this case, therefore, it is an advantage to buy Canada bills, rather than gold, on this side, for use there, as the business man saves precisely the difference between the price of Canada bills and gold. There being a profitable margin, of course the bills are preferable, and hence their advance in value. Always good in the city, Canada money now becomes better than par over current, a condition of things our British friends will be inclined to be jubilant over.

The above is from the Buffalo *Courier*. Commercial, as well as other matters, do sometimes work very strangely. A few weeks ago, everybody here was down on Canada money, with the exception of the bills of the Bank of Montreal, and not a few, calculating upon the chances of a war with England, and watching the bellicose sayings of the Canadian press, were suspicious of that. The scarcity of currency here, and the suspension of the Eastern banks, have changed all this, and now everybody, the banks particularly, are glad to get Canada. The world moves," but it certainly does sometimes "*advance backwards.*"

The New York Controller's Report. The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the following synopsis of the Bank Controller's Report, recently issued:

This officer in his report just presented to the state Legislature, says that under the administration of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury to take the state institutions under federal charge, the last state bank organized in this state was in the Georgian and Carolinian, which now form the basis of banking, and so of a market for the government securities, and a circulation for the notes. Constitutional law, the arguments of expediency the necessities of public policy, and the plain dictates of financial science are all invoked against this scheme. Referring to the unexpected latitudinarian construction of the Supreme Court which assumes that the powers to "regulate commerce and the value of coin," includes that of regulating the currency, the Controller says that it is a calumny denial. The only currency known to the constitution, he says, is "coin." When frames of the Union were hard money. If they had designed to give Congress jurisdiction in regard to bank paper, they would have said so in explicit terms, and not have left future Secretaries to grope for it amidst the regulations of commerce and the value of coin.

Messrs. Hench & Co., at 3.25—averaging 1400 lbs; the lot to be shipped to New York. The sales were as follows:

65	Beeves averaging	1400 lbs at $3.25
13	"	1350 " 3.00
18	"	1430 " 3.00
26	"	1325 " 2.75
9	"	1400 " 3.00
18	"	1300 " 2.75
18	"	1400 " 3.25
46	"	1250 " 2.70
110	"	1350 " 2.50
45	"	1220 " 2.50
30	"	1314 " 2.50
97	"	1312 " 2.45
40	"	1310 " 2.40
36	"	1300 " 2.35
15	"	1142 " 2.25
18	"	1084 " 2.10
18	"	1260 " 2.25
18	"	987 " 1.70
15	"	1200 at $36 ⅌ head.

SHEEP—Scarce and in demand. Sales, 61, avg. 92 lbs at $3.60 ⅌ head.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3653. The market to-day was dull and heavy at yesterday's decline. Sales were:

20	Hogs averaging	233 lbs at $3.85
280	"	all over 3.80
158	"	averaging 200 ..... 3.77½
75	"	200 ..... 3.75
46	"	250 ..... 3.70
46	"	250 ..... 3.70
170	"	200 ..... 3.60
30	"	all under 200 ..... 3.60
30	"	200 ..... 3.55
25	"	at 92.50@3.75 dividing on 200 lbs.
17	"	at 92.50@2.75 " 200 lbs.
150	"	at $3.55@3.70 " 200 lbs.
250	"	at $2.50@2.70 " 200 lbs.
400	"	at $2.50@2.70 " 200 lbs.

FLOUR—Received, 3,042 brls. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales 200 brls very good spring extras at $3.60; 200 brls do at $3.55; 200 brls fair extras at $3.20; 100 brls Olds Stanton p. a.; 100 brls "McLean Co" super at $3.10. [The sales of "Batavia Mills" reported yesterday at $3.60, was a mistake.

WHEAT—Received, 17,627 bu. The demand was active and the market advanced ¼@¾c per bu. Sales, 400 bu No 2 Red in store at 73c; 19,000 bu No 1 spring in store at 71c; 5,000 bu do at 71½c; 2,000 bu No 2 Spring at 65¾c; 1,000 bu do at 65¾c; 18,000 bu do at 66c; 2,000 bu Rejected in store at 53c.

Bagged wheat was in fair request. Sales 150 bags Club at 75c on track; 400 bags No 2 Spring at 66¾c on track; 200 bags do at 67c.

CORN—Received, 18,183 bu. Market quiet. Sales 3000 bu Mixed in store at 22¾c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 18c; 400 bu new Corn on track as 20c; 1000 bu Ear Corn on track at 19c per 75 lbs.

OATS—Received, 2,830 bu. Market a shade better. Sales, 2,000 bu No 2 in store at 15½c; 830 bu do at 16½c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 14c.

RYE—Received, 2,203 bu. Market ¾c better. Sales 1,200 bu No. 1 in store at 33¾c; 400 bu do at 34c; 400 bu Rejected on track at 28c.

BARLEY—Received, 2948 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 300 bags fair at 32c on track.

HIGHWINES—Continue active, but closed calmer. Sales, 150 brls at 17c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull. Sales, 8 bags fair at $4.240.

TIMOTHY SEED—Firm; 200 bushels prime at $1.60

HIDES—Steady. Dry Flint, 11@11½c; Green Salted, 5@5½c; Calf skins, 7c; Green Country Hides, 3½@4c.

BUTTER—Dull with sales at 6@8c.

EGGS—Fresh dull at 13@15c.

POULTRY—Plenty and dull, at $1.00 ⅌ doz for Chickens and 4@4½c ⅌ lb for Turkeys.

POTATOES, A Primelots, 45@50c; Mixed, 40c.

COAL—RANGE.—Pork Barrels scarce and in demand at $1.50.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. For the Week Ending Jan. 8, 1862.

REEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

	No.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Swine.
New York	1755	Kentucky	384		
Pennsylvania	17	Connecticut	54		
Ohio	1,213	Illinois	200		
Indiana	401	Canada	38		
Illinois	573	New Jersey	40		

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,793.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	....@ 9	Ordinary ..... 6 @ 7
Medium	....@ 8	Inferior ..... @

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at over 9 cents. The general average of the market is less than 8 cents.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,046.

There are 156 head more than last week, and 949 head less than the average of last year. The average weight of the Illinois market beeves this week is 3,680 head, while the number to-day being 3,793, shows 107 head more than the average, and 193 head more than this day's week.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, January 8.—The drovers have not met with a harder closing day than the present, in all the hard times we have had to contend with.

Since Sc'clock yesterday stock has continued to arrive so as to nearly double the number on hand at the opening we use of this morning, and still more arrived late at evening, and another this morning, making the supply entirely too large for the demand, so that all cannot be sold, even at the reduced prices they are offered at to-day.

A good many of the late arrivals are good bullocks, so that the supply of that class is larger, particularly heavy red oxen of this state. There are a few lots of this state stock, and some from Michigan, that look as though they had been fed, but because they would not winter. It is this class that are quoted at the low figure of 5@5½c per lb.

There are plenty of fair steers to sell good order, and fat rough oxen, selling to-day at nothing over 7c net ⅌ lb; and good smooth fat steers and fat oxen are selling at 7@7½c; a few extra good as sold pretty freely yesterday morning at 8 cents, are unsalable at that to-day, and they are offering about 8c, and but few who want that class in market.

It is very certain, as business draws towards a close, that all the stock will not be sold at any price that owners will accept, so that we shall again have a lot of state stock on the market to depress the market, I fear.

The weather to-day is very fine for business; though extremely cold, it is clear and warm as summer at noon, but the over-supply of bullocks, and their irregular arrival, with the feeling of disappointment with this time of year, all tend to the worst closing day of the market that we have yet seen, and leaves the prospect for next week rather gloomy.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 42,883.

The following are the quotations of Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:

Corn fed Hogs ⅌ lb, live weight	.....	3½@3¾c.
Distillery Hogs	.....	3 @3½c.

He says: Market overstocked and prices going down, which is also the opinion of all owners. The trade is hanging on some in faster than six city killing establishments can dress them, and the demand from other parts has gone out of the city is growing less as the season advances.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following figures as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed	.....	4¼@4¾c.
large size	..... 3 7 10@3¾c.	4¼@4¾c.
Second quality corn-fed	..... 3½@3¾c.	4 @4¼c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market	..... 3¾@3 7 10	4¼@5 .c.
Large size, still fed, fat	..... 3 @3¼c.	4 @4¼c.
Second quality, still fed	..... 3 @3¾c.	4 @4½c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 10th.]

THE PORK TRADE.—Receipts of hogs continue liberal and two of our packing houses are very busy. Prices are dull at former quotations, 3@3.50, dividing on the basis of 3½@3¾ for the bulk of the hooks. We hear of the sale to day of 1200 brls heavy mess at $6.20, and that light is dull at $6.00, dividing on the free of storage till spring. Our packers are well supplied with good cooperage bought at the low figures of last fall, and is thus a good point for speculators in mess pork.

[From the Buffalo Advertiser, 9th.]

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet within the range of 3½@4c for Canadian and western as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Very moderate demand. A few lots changed hand this forenoon at 30@31c five weights.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 11th.]

The receipts of dressed hogs are large, amounting to nearly 2,800 head, and the market steady at the same drices ruling yesterday. Lots dividing on 200 lbs sold at $3.75@3.80, and the range for fair to good spring extras, and $3.10 for spring super. Wheat was more active and ½@¾c advance—with sales of about 48,000 bushels, at 73c for No 2 Red winter; 71@71½c for No 1 Spring; and 65¾c@66c for No 2 Spring—closing steady at 66c for No 2. Corn was generally held at 32½@33c but there were no buyers at over 32c. Oats—the figure the sales were trifling. Oats sold at 19@19½c —an advance of ½c ⅌ bushel. Rye was in good request and ½c better—sales being made at 33½@ 34c. Barley was quiet and unchanged. There is a fair demand for Timothy Seed, and prime is firm at $1.60; but Clover is dull. Flax Seed is scarce.

There were no buyers at over 9¼bar exhibited—holders having withdrawn their stocks; but towards the close there was a tolerable feeling, and sales were made at 11c.

Cooperage is still scarce and Pork Barrels are in demand at $1.50. We understand that some heavy orders have been filled at Louisville and Terre Haute for this market.

The firmness noted in the market for Beef Cattle at the close of yesterday was continued to-day, and we note liberal sales at $3.25@3.35 for good to choice. Thin beeves are still a dull, with sales at $1.70@2.60.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY, EVENING, Jan. 11.

PROVISIONS—There is still an active demand for Mess Pork, and the market has again advanced 12½c per bri. Lard is a shade easier, but not quotably lower. There is more activity in English Meats, but at about former prices. Green Meats are in good demand, and steady. There is some demand for Extra Mess Beef for Baltimore. The transactions were as follows: 500 brls city packed Mess Pork at $9 12½; 300 brls city packed do, and 200 brls Freeport packed do, at